



Analysis of the Moral Value Found in Hamlet Based on Its Intrinsic Value

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Article Info

Article history:

Received 10, 01, 2023

Revised 11, 04, 2023

Accepted 11, 22, 2023

Keywords: (3 – 5 keywords)

Analysis
Moral Values
Hamlet
Intrinsic Value

ABSTRACT

The potential teacher must study the broad subject, the subject of expertise, and the professional subject. Additionally, one of the proficiency courses is literature. The goal of this study, "Analysis of Moral Value Found in Hamlet Based on Its Intrinsic Value," was to identify the many kinds of moral values and intrinsic values that are conveyed in the film as well as the moral values that recur frequently. The qualitative research method was employed in this study. The research instrument was a collection of questions based on the intrinsic value expressed in the movie script. To find the forms of moral values, the data was gathered by downloading the movie's screenplay from the internet. The writer concentrated on the intrinsic value components and different moral ideals when examining the screenplay.

The study of the data revealed: 1) topic; 2) character and characterization; 3) setting; 4) plot; 5) suspense and foreshadowing; 6) dialogue; 7) audience; 8) actors and actresses; 9) stage director, are aspects of intrinsic value. A data study revealed that the following moral ideals are presented in the film "Hamlet": 1) reverence: to be respectful; 2) faithfulness: to be loyal and persistent; 3) awareness of responsibility: to be responsible, trustworthy, and reliable; 4) veracity: to be honest, truthful, and humble; and 5) goodness: to be affectionate, kind, and loving. In the "Hamlet" movie, reverence is a common example of a moral value.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Future teachers need to become knowledgeable in general, specialized, and professional areas. Furthermore, one of the proficiency courses is literature. Literature, according to Roberts and Jacob (2006:2 (Edgar V. Roberts & Henry E. Jacobs, 2006)), is either a written composition or an oral composition that expresses emotion, dramatizes a situation, tells a story, and analyzes and defends ideas. Marsh (2002; 21) defines literature as "about everyday life." Poetry, prose, plays, and other forms of drama or playwriting are all considered literature.

However, learning literature for prospective English teachers is essential. The four language skills—listening, speaking, reading, and writing—can all be enhanced by studying literature. Reading literature can also help us improve our pronunciation skills, expand our vocabulary, and understand syntax and structure. Furthermore, we can increase our knowledge of the diverse cultural origins of English people, shape our characters, learn about morality based on its inherent worth, and create resources to create lesson plans for teaching based on the described education.

On the one hand, a play or a drama is a fun way to instruct a classroom. According to Ferrel (2000:31), "poetry, fiction, nonfiction, and drama are the four major literary genres." Plays or dramas are included in literary works. The idea of genre is relevant to both literature and film since book and video stores, libraries, and bookstores frequently categorize books and movies based on their subject matter. The expectation is that studying play or drama will foster positive classroom interactions that will help students learn through play or drama and develop their character. On the other hand, we can learn about the moral value contained in the character provided in the roleplay.

Overall, the objective of writing this research paper is for the writer to gain a better grasp of what play is so that she can develop the characters of her future students based on the study findings, which are related to the behavior of the characters discovered in the play. In any case, lacking information is awful, but lacking character is the worst. Wynne claims in Mulyasa (Manajemen Pendidikan Karakter, 2011: 3) that the word "character" is derived from the Greek and means "to mark and to focus on applying the moral value in real action and daily activity." Lickona in Mulyasa (Manajemen Pendidikan Karakter, 2011: 4) "hammered at the importance of three components of good character, namely moral knowing, moral feeling, and moral action".

Learning from the definition above, the author attempts to elaborate the research by examining the moral value discovered in the film based on its intrinsic value to determine the most effective strategy to develop the character.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of literature as an academic subject, according to Woolf Judith (2005: 5), "is not limited to the study of characters, plots, and images; it also enables us to investigate the intellectual climate, the social structures, and the moral and emotional dilemmas of cultures past and present, familiar and strange."

"In studying a text, you have thought about it, analyzed it, and developed your ideas based on your own response," writes Nicholas Marsh (2002). Your interpretation of the text is unique from everyone else's since it is based on your emotions and highlights the passages that stick out to you as particularly significant.

Inferring from the definition given above, the writer concludes that literature includes plays, poetry, and books that are well written and regarded as essential and good. Furthermore, reading literature is meant to help readers develop their character by providing moral values as well as amusing people. Briefly, literature comprises three genres of literary works, namely:

1) Poetry

According to Hornby, poetry is a trait that causes feelings to be formed as poems. The term "poetry" in Indonesian refers to a collection of poems. A poem is a "moment of intense feeling or heightened thought expressing sudden important feelings or a new way of looking at the world," according to Marsh, Nicholas (2002: 13), and is therefore "an important fragment taken from life." According to Kimtafsirah (2011: 10), a poem is a piece of writing that is appreciated as a work of art. It is written in a pattern of lines, typically with rhythm and rhyme and beautiful and imaginative language, and it is used to express the writer's feelings, ideas, and experiences in an unprompted manner.

2) Prose

In contrast to poetry, prose is a regular form of spoken or written language that is constrained by rules. Prose is devoid of rhyme, rhythm, and imaginative language.

3) Play or drama

A drama is a work of writing intended for performance on a stage, in a theater, on television, or on the radio. A play, according to Marsh Nicholas (2002: 59), is written to be performed. It is

positioned in a specific space—the stage—and it lasts a specific amount of time—the two or so hours that it is performed in front of an audience.

2.1. Definition of Drama

Drama, or a play, according to Steinmann and Willen (1967:317), is a piece of imaginative literature that is fully conversational, either in prose or verse, and is created for actors to speak while making corresponding gestures in front of an audience. Plays are public acts performed in front of a public audience and center on public issues relating to the social and political structure of society. According to (Kimtafsirah, hand out: 4) the elements of drama divided into nine parts. Those are:

- a. Themes.
- b. Characters and Characterization.
- c. Setting of time and place.
- d. Stage & stage director.
- e. Audience.
- f. Actor and Actress.
- g. Plot.
- h. Suspense and Fore shadowing.
- i. Dialogue

2.2. Relationship between Play or Drama and Literature

Drama is writing that is intended to be performed by actors on stage or in a film setting for the enjoyment of a larger group of people known as an audience, according to Jacobs, Henry E., and Roberts, Edgar V. (2004: 3). The creation of character and situation via speech and action is the essence of theater. Play is a special form of art that integrates various artistic disciplines. According to John (n.d., referenced at <http://entertainmentguide.local.com>), it can also be described as a visual medium that conveys information through action, scenery, words, and sounds.

A play is a verbal piece of art. A play or drama is a work of literature created for stage performance (Kimtafsirah, 2011). According to Mcfarlene, Brian, the connection between film and literature, particularly drama, is a relationship that is thought of as a sort of mass entertainment. Early films aimed to boost their cultural prestige by borrowing from already well-established arts like music, theater, and literature.

One of the key components of a drama or play is the script, which can develop the plot over the course of several acts. The screenplay serves as a production guide for movies. It may be adapted from "a previous work, such as a novel, play, or short story, or it may be an original work in and of itself" (Vassiliou, 2006: 6). The drama script has two key elements. In the first place, the activity itself is in the present tense. Finally, the discussions between the characters are discussed.

2.3. The definition of Intrinsic Value

According to Kimtafsirah (2011), the Abrams theory's concept of intrinsic value is employed to analyze literary works. Intrinsic value cannot be separated from the literature because it is an important component of the literature. Great literature is merely language that has been altered with meaning to the greatest extent feasible. The literary elements were introduced to us through a variety of literary forms, including tales, books, and theater. It includes components found in literary works. Which are:

2.3.1 Theme

Peck and Coyle (1989: 141) assert that the topic is the significant notion or concept that it is addressing. It can be taken conclusion that the theme is the central idea or concept of a literary work. It is the overarching idea that guides the story and can be expressed as the implication of the entire narrative.

2.3.2 Character

According to Abrams (1999: 32) stated that Characters are the people depicted in a dramatic or narrative work who pique the reader's interest as possessing unique moral, intellectual, and

emotional qualities through interference from what the people say and their individual ways of saying it—the dialogue—and from what they do—the action. Characters are the individuals or entities represented in a story. They are endowed with moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities that are revealed through their dialogue and actions. Characters can be categorized as protagonists, antagonists, minor characters, static characters, or dynamic characters.

2.3.3 Setting

Setting encompasses the time, place, and social context in which a story unfolds. It contributes to the realism of the narrative.

2.3.4 Plot

Abrams (1990: 224) asserts that "plot is constituted by its events and actions as these are rendered and ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects." It means that plot refers to the sequence of events in a story, connected by cause-and-effect relationships. It includes exposition (introduction), rising action (problem), climax (most difficult problem), falling action (pre-resolution), and resolution (problem resolution).

2.3.5 Suspense and foreshadowing: Suspense and foreshadowing create a sense of uncertainty and anticipation in the audience, keeping them curious about the story's outcome.

2.3.6 Dialogue

Dialogue is a vital element of literary works, as it represents the interaction of multiple voices or modes of discourse. It is a social phenomenon influenced by various determinants specific to different groups and speech communities.

2.3.7 Audience

Literature is often written to be performed in front of an audience. The stage and time of performance are crucial aspects of a play. The audience can perceive visual elements directly, eliminating the need for excessive verbal descriptions.

2.3.8 Actors and actresses

Actors and actresses are individuals who perform roles in plays, theater productions, or movies. They bring the characters to life through their performances.

2.3.9 Stage Director

The stage director is responsible for instructing and coordinating everything that happens on stage during a theatrical production. They ensure that the play is performed as intended by the director and may work alongside assistant stage managers.

In general, these components above are essential to the analysis of literary works and aid readers and academics in comprehending and appreciating the complexity and depth of a work of literature.

2.4. Definition of Moral Value.

According to Pojman (1990:2), the terms "moral" and "ethics" are derived from the Latin and Greek words "mores" and "ethos," respectively, and derive their meaning from conceptions of tradition. Additionally, morality, according to Pojman (1990:2), refers to the guiding principles of both genuine moralities and the most convincing or authentic moral system. Morality serves a number of functions in human existence. In the view of Hildebrand (1950), moral values are a fundamental aspect of human existence, and it is the unique human being who most profoundly embodies and exhibits these principles.

According to Elfina (2010: 9), "moral value is the proper thing to do. A person is said to have moral value if they have good morals and behave honorably in accordance with accepted norms of right and wrong. A person learns a lesson from their actions, thoughts, and words. Elfina (2010: 9) claims that moral is sometimes used as a synonym for "ethnics," citing Runes (1977: 202). More often than not, it refers to the rules of behavior and customs that apply to specific people or groups, like when discussing the morality of an individual or a group. Therefore, morality is a concept of custom that includes goodness and badness and right and wrong behavior. One learns a lesson through their actions.

Briefly stated, moral value is the good or valuable manner or behavior of people to live; it is in our words, our clothing, and our emotions to life, and it is always personal values of humans.

Table 1 The Types of Moral Values and the Synonyms

The Types of Moral Values	The Synonyms
Reverence	Respectful, worshipful, politeness.
Faithfulness	Fidelity, loyalty, persistence.
Awareness of responsibility	Responsibility, trust, reliable.
Veracity	Truthfulness, humble, honesty.
Goodness	Love, generous, helpful, affectionate.

2.5. Synopsis of Hamlet

The film opens at Elsinore Castle in Denmark, where a ghostly figure like the late King Hamlet appears on the gates. The ghost tells us that he was killed by his brother Claudius, who has now married Queen Gertrude and is now the king. Prince Hamlet, King Hamlet's and Queen Gertrude's son, is profoundly affected by his father's death and his mother's hurried remarriage. He is committed to avenging the death of his father, and this becomes the play's main theme. The unpredictability of Hamlet's behavior worsens, and he pretends to be insane to cover up his genuine motives. Concerned about him, Claudius and Gertrude look for the source of his actions.

To put Claudius to the test, Hamlet arranges for a company of actors to produce a play based on King Hamlet's purported murder. The play confirms Claudius' guilt based on his reaction to it. When Hamlet discovers Claudius in prayer, he postpones taking revenge because he thinks it would be insufficient. With orders for his execution sealed inside, Claudius sends Hamlet to England with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. Hamlet accidentally kills Polonius, who is hidden behind a tapestry, during a fight with his mother. After her father's passing, Ophelia, Polonius's daughter and Hamlet's love interest, begins to lose her mind. Finally, she falls into a river and drowns.

Ophelia's brother Laertes arrives from France seeking retribution for his family's tragedy. In an elaborate plot involving a poisoned sword and a poisoned goblet, Claudius and Laertes plan to murder Hamlet at a fencing competition. The fencing match happens, inflicting injuries on both Hamlet and Laertes. Gertrude consumes the poisoned drink and passes quite quickly. Tragically, Hamlet, Laertes, and Claudius die. Even if the poisoned blade gives Hamlet a fatal wound, he still manages to kill Claudius and make him drink from the poisoned goblet. When Norwegian Prince Fortinbras arrives with English ambassadors, the play's ending features a political turn. The kingdom is under his rule. Hamlet is granted a soldier's funeral after Horatio, his devoted friend, tells Fortinbras the terrible story.

3. METHOD

Singh (2007: 99) emphasizes the need to match the research approach to the unique research challenge. Researchers should thoroughly analyze the nature of the issue they are trying to solve before choosing the method or approach that will allow them to do so most successfully (Bachtiar & Nirmala, 2023). The researcher makes an effort to define, categorize, analyze, and describe the data gathered using this method. According to (Creswell, 1994), qualitative research is an inquiry process undertaken in a natural context to comprehend a social or human problem that is based on a complex holistic image built with words, reporting specific viewpoints of participants.

In presenting the data, the writer employed a descriptive method. According to (Frankel, Jack R dan Norman E. Wallen, 1993), the descriptive approach is used to explain, analyze, and classify anything using many methods, such as surveys, interviews, questionnaires, observation, and text. Gay stated in Hermawan (2004) that a descriptive method would carefully and factually describe and show the features of the connection between the phenomena researched. The writer considered that the descriptive technique was acceptable for this study since the goals of this research are to systematically, factually, and accurately describe or demonstrate the facts, characteristics, and

relationships of the examined parts. The play script for Shakespeare's Hamlet serves as the subject of the research study.

The list of questions created based on intrinsic worth seen in the movie's script and the written answers on separate pieces of paper are the tools used to analyze moral value. The lists questions are: 1) what is the theme? ; 2) Who are the characters in the movie? ; 3) How about the characterization? ; 4) How about the setting of the movie? ; 5) Who is the director in the movie? ; 6) What is the suspense and foreshadowing? ; 7) How about the audiences of the movie? ; 8) What are the moral values that can be found out in the movie entitled Hamlet?

3.1 Data Collection Techniques and Analysis

The data provided is gathered from words, phrases, and sentences in William Shakespeare's play script, Hamlet. The data were gathered using the following methods: 1) Selecting the movie script as the focus of the investigation; 2) Watching the movie; 3) Examining and analyzing the dialogue or discussions in the screenplay; 4) Selecting a Hamlet play script component; 5) Determining and evaluating the various moral principles in accordance with Hildebrand theory through the use of the movie "Hamlet" as a source of inspiration; 6) The writer conducted a detailed reading of the screenplay's dialogue and interactions amongst the characters of the movie to assess the data; 7) The writer gathered the data and classified the textual evidence according to the Hildebrand theory of moral values; 8) Considering the conclusion and suggestions.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The writer would like to present research findings that are based on research questions after discussing the backdrop of the study, the concept of intrinsic value, and the moral value of the play "Hamlet". These findings represent the play's intrinsic value and moral value.

4.1. The Analysis of "Hamlet" movie based on Intrinsic Value

4.1.1. Theme

The topic of the film Hamlet is tragedy, and it claims that Hamlet's fatal weakness was his unwillingness to decide and take action to kill his uncle and reclaim the crown that was rightfully his.

4.1.2. Character and Characterization

Character	Characterization	Movie Script
Francisco	Persistence	For this relief much thanks: 'tis bitter cold, And I am sick at heart.
Bernardo	Loyalty	'Tis now struck twelve. Get thee to bed, Francisco.
Marcellus	Veracity	My lord, upon the platform wher we watch'd.
Horatio	- Reliable	My lord, I came to see your father's funeral.
	- Respectful	Not from his mouth, Had it the ability of life to thank you: He never gave commandment for their death.
	- Faithfulness	The same, my lord, and your poor servant ever.
Claudius	- Greedy	The serpent that did sting thy father's life. Now wears his crown.
	- Tricky	Stay, give me drink.--Hamlet, this pearl is thine; Here's to thy health.-- Give him the cup.
Hamlet	- Reverence	I shall in all my best obey you; madam
	- Awareness of responsibility	- It will not speak; then will I follow it - Speak; I am bound to hear

Polonius	Reliable	Have I; my lord? Assure you; my good liege; I hol my duty; as I hold my soul
Laertes	Affectionate	Thought and affliction; passion; hell itself; She turns to favour and to prettiness.
Voltimand & Cornelius	Trusted	In that and all things will we show our duty.
Rosencrantz	Fidelity	Put your dread pleasures more into command than to entreaty
Guildestern	Fidelity	We both obey; and here give up ourselves in the full bent; to lay our service freely at your feet; to be commanded
Osric	Loyalty	Your lordship is right welcome back to Denmark
A priest	Goodness	We should profane the service of the dead to sing a requiem and such rest to her as to peace-parted souls.
Reynaldo	Loyalty	I will my lord
Fortinbras	Reliable	For me; with sorrow I embrace my fortune; I have some rights of memory in this kingdom; which now to claim my vantage doth invite me.
A captain	Trusted	I will do't; my loard.
English Ambassadors	Goodness	To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd that Rosencrantz and Guildestern are dead.
Ghost of Hamlet's father	Affectionate	From me; whose love was of that dignity that it went hand in hand even with the vow; I made to her in marriage; and to decline.
Gertrude	Goodness	Let not thy mother lose her prayers; Hamlet: I pray thee stay with us; go not to Wittenberg.
Ophelia	Goodness	My lord; I have remembrances of yours that I have longed long to re-deliver. I pray you; now receive them

4.1.3. The Setting

The late historic setting of the play Hamlet takes place on the grounds of the Belgian royal palace in the Danish city of Elsinore between the 14th and 15th centuries.

4.1.4. The Plot

a.	Exposition	King Hamlet has just passed away. The new king, Claudius, who is King Hamlet's brother, married Gertrude.
b.	Rising action	Hamlet was informed by the ghost that Claudius had killed him. By injecting poison into the king's ear while he was sleeping, Claudius ended his life.
c.	Climax	Hamlet is persuaded by Claudius's shock and rage that the ghost is telling the truth. Claudius understood that Hamlet was a danger and that he knew who had killed the previous king.

d.	Falling action	The news of her father's passing completely deranged Ophelia, who was already having a hard time coping with Hamlet's insanity. She passed away in a brook after picking flowers.
e.	Resolution	The last scene saw the deaths of Hamlet, Claudius, Gertrude, and Laertes, and the king was replaced by Fortinbras.

4.1.5. Suspense and Foreshadowing

Hamlet has been informed that his father's murderer was his uncle Claudius, who married Hamlet's mother. Hamlet killed Polonius, Ophelia's father, because he mistakenly believed Claudius was hiding behind the curtain. Ophelia, Polonius' daughter and Hamlet's sweetheart, had been insane as a result of this incident and had perished in the river. How can Hamlet be dealing with things while he was aware of Ophelia's passing? How will Hamlet's vengeance strategy turn out?

4.1.6. Dialogue

It is dramatic dialogue that is utilized in the Hamlet movie. In reading or even in performance, this type of discourse hardly registers as theatrically significant.

4.1.7. Audience

The Hamlet movie's 3 hours and 52 minutes of running time were criticized by the crowd as being excessively long. Fortunately, the Hamlet movie had an excellent plot that was both touching and heartbreaking.

4.1.8. Actors and Actress

- a. English Ambassadors : Richard Attenborough
- b. Ghost : Brian Blesseed
- c. Hamlet : Kenneth Branagh
- d. Polonius : Richard Briers
- e. Priest : Michael Bryant
- f. Gertrude : Julie Christie
- g. Reynaldo : Gerard Depardieu
- h. Guildenstern : Reece Dinsdale
- i. Lucianus : Rob Edwards
- j. Horatio : Nicholas Farrel
- k. Francisco : Ray Fearon
- l. Cornelius : Ravil Isyanov
- m. Claudius : Derek Jacobi
- n. Captain : Jeffery Kissoon
- o. Marcellus : Jack Lemmon
- p. Barnardo : Ian McElhinney
- q. Laertes : Michael Maloney
- r. Fortinbras : Rufus Sewell
- s. Rosencrantz : Timothy Spall
- t. Voltemand : Don Warrington
- u. Osric : Robin Williams
- v. Ophelia : Kate Winslet

4.1.9. Stage and Director

Hamlet is a 1996 movie starring Kenneth Branagh, Alex Thomson B.S.C. as the director of photography, and Simon Moseley as the assistant director.

4.2. The Analysis of “Hamlet” movie based on Moral Value

Table. The Analysis of “Hamlet” movie based on Moral Value

Types of Moral Values	Characters	Descriptions
Reverence	Hamlet, Horacio	Hamlet is a play that takes place in Denmark. Hamlet's father, the king, has died and his uncle, Claudius, has married Hamlet's widowed mother, Gertrude, and taken over the throne. One night Hamlet's father's ghost is spotted and talks to Hamlet and tells him that Claudius killed him. Hamlet is to revenge his murder. He eventually does, but Hamlet dies and so does his mother (who drinks poison intended for Hamlet). There's a lot more to it than that, but this is my very brief and general overview. We can also find the respectful in every scene of this movie.
Faithfulness	Fransisco, Bernardo, Horacio, rosenkrantz, Guildenstern, Osric, Reynaldo	Faithfulness and Loyalty are so important moral values in life. In this movie, we can learn about faithfulness and loyalty between the characters.
Awareness of responsibility	Horatio, Hamlet, Polonius, Voltimand, Cornelius, Fortinbras, Captain	This movie is full of responsibility. Responsibility means the quality or state of being responsible. The writer found out some characters in Hamlet movie which had awareness of responsibility.
Veracity	Marcellus	In this movie, veracity is also one of the types of moral values that we found. It can be shown that Marcellus has veracity in himself.
Goodness	Laertes, A priest, English Ambassadors, Ghost of Hamlet's father, Gertrude, Ophelia	This movie has so much goodness, and teaches us about love among people. For examples, affectionate of Laertes to Ophelia his sister, love and goodness of Gertrude to Hamlet, her son, can help Hamlet to survive and give a lot of motivation in innocent sport.

4. CONCLUSION

This study aims to enhance the writer's literary knowledge, four-language proficiency, capacity to pronounce words clearly, grammar and sentence structure proficiency, intercultural understanding knowledge, and character development. The research findings that are discovered through analysis based on the research question about the components of intrinsic values and moral values. The types of moral values, according to the research findings, are 1) reverence: respect and courtesy; 2) faithfulness: loyalty and perseverance; 3) awareness of responsibility: responsibility, reliable, and trust; 4) veracity: honesty, truthfulness, and humility; and 5) goodness: affection, generosity, helpfulness, and love. Reverence, which Hildebrand described as the fundamental of moral values, is a type of moral value that regularly appears in the "Hamlet" movie.

We may learn the moral lessons of the film, especially "Hamlet," by watching it. We can also learn how to treat other people with respect by watching it. We can gain insight into the value of reverence in our lives by watching this film. Respecting and being polite to others is highly important since it keeps you from hurting them and makes them feel valued. Additionally, it would be prudent for the following researcher to approach the same research question by using a different film that emphasizes moral values more.

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