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AN ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUES IN THE FILM HAFALAN SHALAT DELISA: SOCIOLOGY OF LITERATURE APPROACH

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Abstract

This research is entitled “An Analysis of Moral Values in the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa: Sociology of Literature Approach*”. This study aims to describe the moral values reflected in the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* by Sony Gaokasak. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with a sociology of literature approach. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions and others by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific methods. . The source of data in this study is the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* by Sony Gaokasak. In this study, data collection techniques were carried out by means of observation, namely direct observation to obtain information. Based on data analysis, this research produces moral values, namely: 1) curiosity, 2) honesty, 3) hard work, 4) discipline, 5) problem solving, 6) commitment, 7) courtesy, 8) Peace-loving, 9) loyalty, 10) helpful, 11) empathy, 12) cooperative, 13) independent and confident, and 14) social care.

Keywords: Film, Moral values, Sociology of Literature

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berjudul “Analisis Nilai-Nilai Moral dalam Film Hafalan Shalat Delisa: Tinjauan Sosiologi Sastra”. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan nilai-nilai moral yang tercermin dalam film “Hafalan Shalat Delisa” karya Sony Gaokasak. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan sosiologi sastra. Penelitian kualitatif adalah penelitian yang bermaksud untuk memahami fenomena tentang apa yang dialami oleh subjek penelitian misalnya perilaku, persepsi, motivasi, tindakan dan lain-lain dengan cara deskripsi dalam bentuk kata-kata dan bahasa, pada suatu konteks khusus alamiah dan dengan memanfaatkan berbagai metode ilmiah. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah film “Hafalan Shalat Delisa” karya Sony Gaokasak. Dalam penelitian ini, teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara observasi, yaitu melakukan pengamatan langsung untuk memperoleh informasi. Berdasarkan analisis data, penelitian ini menghasilkan nilai-nilai moral, yaitu: 1) Rasa ingin tahu, 2) kejujuran, 3) kerja keras, 4) disiplin, 5) problem solving, 6) komitmen, 7) sopan santun, 8) cinta damai, 9) loyalitas, 10) suka menolong, 11) empati, 12) kerja sama, 13) mandiri dan percaya diri, dan 14) peduli sosial.

Kata Kunci: Film, Nilai Moral, Sosiologi Sastra

1. INTRODUCTION

A literary work is created based on the author's imagination. One thing that cannot be denied is the fact that an author always lives in a certain space and time. In it, he will always be involved with various problems. Jabrohim said that in its most tangible form, space and time are society or social conditions, where various value institutions interact (Soeratno, 2001). In other words, this context states that a literary work is not a work that is autonomous, independent, but rather one that is closely tied to the situation and environmental conditions in which the work was created. A literary work is an author's creative process towards the reality of the author's social life. A literary work can be said to be good if it can reflect the times and situations and conditions prevailing in society. Sumardjo said that a good literary work also usually has eternal characteristics by containing essential truths that have always existed as long as humans exist (Sumarjo, n.d.). Film is a product of art and culture that aims to provide entertainment and inner satisfaction for the audience. Through the story, the audience can indirectly learn to feel and live the various problems of life deliberately offered by the author so that artistic and cultural products can make the audience a wiser and can humanize humans (Nurgiyantoro, 2018). Film is literature determined by technique, on the other hand literary practice builds certain parts that have an effect on film. Drama and film are categorized as performing arts because they use characters as the main means of expression. Character is the author's means in expressing the story and is the executor of the occurrence of a literary work, without characters it can be said that a literary work is incomplete.

Literature and film have many elements in common (Boggs, 1992). Even though they are two different media, they communicate many things in the same way. Perceptive film analysis is built on the

elements used in literary analysis. Where the film has the ability to take various points of view, motion, time and space are not limited. Different from novels, films communicate not through abstract symbols printed on paper pages so that they require a translation by visual and sound painting but directly through visual and real images. Film is one of the most subtle forms of art that influences light and shadow. Film is verbal communication through dialogue such as drama, film uses complex and subtle rhythms such as music, film communicates through images, metaphors, and symbols such as poetry, film focuses on moving images such as pantomime which has a certain rhythm such as dance, and finally film has the ability to play with time and space, expand and shorten it, advance or rewind freely within the boundaries of a fairly wide area. Film is formed by two constituent elements, namely: narrative elements and cinematic elements. These two elements interact and are continuous with each other to form a film if it stands alone. It can be said that the narrative element is the material or material to be obtained, while the cinematic element is the way and style to process it.

Film becomes an aesthetic work as well as an information tool that can be a tool of entertainment, a propaganda tool, as well as a political tool. It can be a means of recreation and education. On the other hand, it can also play a role in disseminating new cultural values. Previously, film was a form of mass media that was seen as being able to meet people's demands and tastes for entertainment when they were tired of facing the activities of daily life (McQuail, 2011). Since then film shows have become a conduit for a tired working society, especially in urban areas. In subsequent developments, films began to switch functions not only to meet the needs for public entertainment but also to become a vehicle for information, education and transformation. Film has a more complete

nature and content than other media. This is because in its function the film has more power than just educating, informing and entertaining. Martin and Ostwalt reveal that film has the breaking power to challenge, strengthen, crystallize or overturn an ideological perspective, assumptions, religion and basic principles. Films can also strengthen or challenge the norms and big narratives that they believe in (Taylor, 2008). Therefore, the communication process that uses media, especially films, forms social reality without requiring the presence of individuals either in that reality or vice versa. This reality is objectively established by reconstructing and interpreting social reality that arises subjectively by other individuals. One of the films that contains the moral values is the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* directed by Sony Gaokasak which was adapted from the novel of the same name by Tere Liye. The film, which was released on December 22, 2011, tells the story of the Aceh tsunami tragedy that focuses on the journey of a little girl named Delisa (Chantiq Schargerl) and her family who live in Lhok Nga, a small village on the coast of Aceh. This *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* film succeeded in bringing moral values to the audience through the story of the journey of the characters.

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. The Definition of Sociology

Sociology comes from the Latin, namely *socius* which means 'friend'. While *logos* means 'science'. Based on this understanding, a brief definition of sociology can be obtained, namely the study of society. Sociology is the science of *das sein* and not *das sollen*. Sociology examines society and its changes according to the state of reality. Sociology as a science that studies human life in society in the process of its growth can be distinguished from other social sciences such as Economics, History, Law, and Anthropology of Psychological Science and so on; but in reality in practice the life of society (social) can not be separated.

Soerjono Soekanto (1982), said that the development of attention to society as described above, occurs in every society in this world. Thoughts on society gradually took shape as a science called Sociology, which first occurred on the European continent. Many efforts, both scientific and non-scientific, have attempted to establish sociology as an independent science. Some of the main drivers are increasing attention to the welfare of society and the changes that occur in society. Unlike in Europe, sociology in the United States is associated with efforts to improve human social conditions and as an impetus for solving problems caused by crime, abuse, prostitution, unemployment, poverty, conflict and war. Sociology is part of the social sciences which together deal with society as its object. As once stated by Auguste Comte (a French philosopher) that sociology is a philosophy of human beings and a philosophy of social life. The concept put forward by Comte reflects the notion that sociology is a knowledge that focuses sharply on human relations, class, origin, race and progress as well as their forms and obligations.

2.2. The Definition of Sociology of Literature

According to the Indonesian Dictionary, Sociology of literature is knowledge about the nature and development of society from or about the literature of critics and historians which mainly reveals the author who is influenced by the status of the layer of society where he comes from, his political and social ideology, economic conditions and the audience he is targeting. (Depdikbud, 1989). Sociology of literature cannot be separated from humans and society which relies on literary works as the object being discussed. Sociology as an approach to literary works that still considers literary works and social aspects. The sociology of literature has developed quite rapidly since studies using the theory of structuralism are considered to have stagnated. Driven by the awareness that

literary works must function in the same way as other aspects of culture, literary works must be understood as an inseparable part of the overall communication system. In this context, the sociology of literature and literature actually share the same problems. Like sociology, literature also deals with people in society as an attempt to change that society. Thus, literary works can be considered as an attempt to recreate the social world, namely human relations with family, environment, state, politics, economy, and so on which is also a matter of sociology. It can be concluded that sociology can provide useful explanations of literature, and it can even be said that without sociology, the understanding of literature is incomplete (Damono, 2002). In addition, the sociology of literature also concerns the author's social context, social position and relation to the reader, including social factors that can influence the author's self as the content of his literary work. Literature as a mirror of society examines the extent to which literature is considered a reflection of the state of society (Nurholis, 2019).

2.3. Sociology as a Literary Approach

There are basically two approaches to literary works, namely the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The elements of the film are raised in terms of the content of literary works, such as theme, plot or plot, character, language style and characterizations. While the extrinsic elements in the form of external influences contained in the literary work include sociology, politics, anthropological philosophy and others. The approach to literature that considers social aspects is called the sociology of literature by using text analysis to find out its structure which is then used to understand more deeply social phenomena outside of literature (Damono, 2002). The sociological approach has a useful and highly efficient aspect if the critics do not express or pay attention to the intrinsic aspects that build literary works. The sociology of literature

approach that is most widely used today pays great attention to the documentary aspects of literature. This view assumes that literature is a direct mirror of various social structural aspects, family relations, class conflicts, and so on. In this case, the task of the sociology of literature is to relate the experiences of the characters and situations created by the author with the history that appears to have originated.

2.4. Film

Film is a moving image that is displayed on a screen using a projector. And the film must have a deep content of meanings, symbols or icons so that the film can have a touching meaning. In addition, the definition of film is the result of a fairly long process of technological development. An existence that has attracted the attention of various circles to enjoy the benefits of this technology (Masdudin, 2011). Films are collectively referred to as cinema. Cinema itself comes from the word kinematics or motion. Films are actually layers of cellulose liquid, commonly known in the film industry as celluloid. In its development, filmmakers are now increasingly competing in making their works as interesting as possible and as good as possible. With the aim of attracting the attention of the audience. Technological advances seem to give hope that the film industry is a phenomenon that will not run out to talk about. Film and television both use screens, but the advantage of film media is the large screen size. The wide film screen has given the audience the flexibility to see the scenes presented in the film. Moreover, with technological advances, film screens in cinemas are generally three-dimensional, so that the audience seems to see real events and is not distant. Film or motion picture is a mass media of entertainment and with its audio-visual power it is able to influence the emotions or feelings of the audience such as laughing, crying, angry, sad and so on. In the film, it can contain various functions such as the function of education, persuasion, and information. And with such a strong influencing effect,

films are not only used as a medium for counseling, but also as a medium for conveying various messages, be it moral, cultural, political, social, and so on.

In general conception, film is a medium of entertainment for the audience, but in reality, film is not just a work of art that can be enjoyed together, more than that film can be seen as a social building of the existing society where the film was created. Films can also describe the character, dignity and worth of the nation's culture as well as provide broad benefits and functions for the economic, social, and cultural fields. Films also function as ambassadors in international relations. Film is a human creation that is closely related to various aspects of life, able to connect images of the past with the present, educate and enlighten the nation because it provides the diversity values contained therein, such as means of lighting or information, artistic expression, and education. The film is an authentic reference about various things, including the historical development of a nation. Another function of the film is as a medium of information and education. As with books or other printed works, photography, paintings or other works of art, films are a medium for conveying information and education to the public. The information presented in a film provides new knowledge for the public.

2.5. The Moral Values

Value or message is an idea, feeling or thought that has been sent and received to the masses. In general, messages can be in the form of signals, symbols, signs or a combination and serve as a tool to be responded to by the recipient. If this message is in the form of a sign, then we can distinguish a natural sign, meaning a sign given by the physical environment. Universally recognized sign of meaning (Liliweri, 2010: 841). Values or messages can be sent directly from sender to recipient. Messages sent can be through direct contact or physical contact or it can

be through electronic or digital media. Message is a reference of a news or event that is conveyed through the media. Messages also have many impacts that can influence the minds of readers and viewers, therefore messages can be free with the existence of an ethic that is the responsibility of the message itself (Mufid, 2012).

The message is interpreted as a set of symbols or symbols that are selected and arranged in such a way that they can contain meaning for others. Message is a collection of symbols, it can be verbal and verbal symbols or verbal and nonverbal or nonverbal and nonverbal symbols. Message symbols can be marked with anything, the symbols can issue information or messages that contain meaning for others. Morals that lead to good or bad behavior or actions between humans and humans, this moral understanding gives a point of view, that morality can be interpreted as a view of life for every human being seen from his actions. The Moral values are values that apply so as to give rise to good and bad actions by not harming others based on self-conscience. Moral message is a message that contains teachings, good and bad human behavior both verbally and in writing, about how humans should live and act well. In order to be a human being with good behavior.

Thus, moral values can be interpreted as the teaching of decency. Moral also means teaching about the good and bad deeds and behavior. From the origin of the word, it can be concluded that morality has the same meaning as decency, which contains teachings about the good and bad of an action. So the act is judged as a good deed or a bad deed. The assessment concerns actions that are done intentionally. Giving an assessment of an act can be called giving an ethical or moral judgment (Salam, 2000). Moral values in stories or films are usually intended as suggestions related to certain practical

moral teachings, which can be taken and interpreted through the story or film in question by the reader or audience related to life problems, such as attitudes, behavior, and social manners. Every literary work, be it a film or other literary works, each contains and offers a moral message in the storyline. Of course, there are many types and forms of moral messages conveyed through the storyline of a film. Every audience has their own considerations or interpretations in assessing the moral message contained in a literary work such as a film. The type or form of the moral message contained in a literary work will depend on the beliefs, desires, and interests of the author or creator concerned. Most of the problems of human life involve values such as cultural values, religious values, heroic values and moral values. The moral value itself concerns the issue of human life which consists of "Morals in Human Relations with God", "Morals in Human Relations with Other Humans", "Morals in Human Relations with Nature", and "Morals in Human Relations with Self" (Nurgiyantoro, 2018).

3. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative description with a sociology of literature approach. Qualitative research is used to obtain an empirical description of the sociology of literature in the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* by Sony Gaokasak. The qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions and others by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific methods. . According to Creswell, the basic concept of a qualitative research is a research that is used to explore and understand the meaning which for some people or groups is considered to originate from social or humanitarian problems. There are several important efforts made in

the process of qualitative research, such as collecting specific data, analyzing data, and interpreting the meaning of the data (Adhi Kusumastuti & Khoiron, 2019). In this study, the researcher used a descriptive method to examine the moral values contained in the film entitled *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* by Sony Gaokasak. The subject of this research is the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* by Sony Gaokasak.

In this study, the data collection technique was carried out by means of observation. Observation is making direct observations to obtain information. Researchers conducted direct observations through the media concerned, namely by watching the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* and paying attention to every scene that contains moral values. Researchers used data in the form of primary and secondary data. Primary data is the main data obtained directly from the object in the form of scene images, characters, gestures, expressions, dialogue, properties used, setting, and narration. While secondary data is obtained from sources that support primary data such as books, articles, dictionaries, newspapers, videos, journals, theses, internet, and previous studies that are related to this research. Before being processed, the collected data needs to be selected and clarified first on the basis of its reliability.

4. DISCUSSION

According to Rachels, morality at least is an attempt to guide one's actions with reason, namely to do what is best according to reason while giving the same weight concerning the interests of each individual who will be affected by that action (Rachels, 2004). Based on the results of data analysis with a sociological approach to literature in the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* obtained the following moral values.

1. Curiosity

Curiosity is one of the values of the nation's character contained in character

education in which there is value education, character education or moral education whose purpose is to develop the ability to make good and bad decisions, maintain good values, and apply values. Curiosity is an attitude and action that is always trying to find out more deeply and out of something that is learned, seen, or heard. Through curiosity, a person is motivated to learn more about knowledge that is useful for himself and others. The curiosity in *Hafalan shalat Delisa* is shown by Delisa's attitude who always asks a lot of questions to find out something that Delisa doesn't know. For example, when Delisa expressed her incomprehension to what was conveyed by her teacher, Ustad Rahman.

2. Honesty

The value of honesty is an attitude and behavior to act honestly and as it is, not lying, not artificial, not added and not reduced, and does not hide honesty. Delisa's attitude, who always said what she was like when she came late to the meunasah because she had to picket first at school, showed honesty.

3. Hard Work

Hard work in terms is having a blazing spirit and having the will and ability to achieve personal targets that are considered a little beyond the limits of ability. Hard work is an activity that is carried out in earnest without getting tired or stopping before the work target is achieved and always prioritizing or paying attention to the satisfaction of the results in every activity carried out. The attitude of hard work is shown by Delisa who always tries to memorize the prayer readings and tries to perform the prayer movements perfectly even though the tsunami has hit Aceh.

4. Dicipline

Discipline is a feeling of obedience to the values that are believed to be their responsibility. Discipline is a condition that is created and formed through the process

of a series of behaviors that show the values of loyalty, obedience order and order. The moral value of discipline in the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* is shown by the attitude of the Lhok Nga people who are always punctual in performing their prayers.

5. Problem Solving

Problem solving is an action taken to solve a problem by defining the problem, determining the main cause of a problem, looking for a solution and alternatives for solving the problem, and implementing the solution until the problem can actually be resolved. Delisa's character in the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* is able to overcome the problems she is facing. For example, when she can not read the prayer before bed in Arabic. Delisa overcomes this by continuing to read prayers before going to bed even though she uses Indonesian.

6. Commitment

The word commitment comes from the Latin *commiter* which means to unite, work, combine, and believe. In the book *Business and Entrepreneurship*, the meaning of commitment is a person's loyalty and responsibility towards others, oneself, the organization, and certain things. By definition, the term commitment describes a dedication or agreement to a person towards something for a long period of time. Delisa's character reflects this attitude by being selective in choosing which task she must do first and continuing to complete it until it is finished.

7. Courtesy

Courtesy is to behave and speak kindly and gently towards others. Courtesy is an obligation that must be carried out by each group from children to parents without exception. In the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa*, Delisa's character always shows a polite attitude to her teacher by shaking and kissing her teacher's hand.

8. Peace-Loving

Peace-loving is attitudes, words, and actions that cause others to feel happy and secure in their presence. The love of peace in the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* is shown by Delisa's attitude of being kind to Umam even though Delisa is always disturbed by him.

9. Loyalty

According to Rachels a person does not treat his family and friends as we treat strangers. He is attached to them with love and affection, and does things for them, which is not done to just anyone. The meaning of loyalty is the quality of one's loyalty or obedience to another person or something that is shown through that person's attitudes and actions (Rachels, 2004: 319). Delisa's character shows this attitude of loyalty through her actions in keeping her promise to her mother to be able to memorize the prayer readings by heart and correctly.

10. Helpful

In general, what is meant by helping is helping to lighten the burden of fellow human beings in terms of goodness. Delisa's character often helps her friends who are having trouble in solving their problems so that this behavior becomes an example of a helpful attitude.

11. Empathy

Empathy is a person's ability to be aware of the feelings, interests, desires, problems, or difficulties felt by others. In short, empathy is sharing what another person feels. This empathetic attitude was shown by Delisa when she comforted Tiur by sharing her happiness so that Tiur also felt that she had a father.

12. Cooperative

Cooperation is an activity carried out by several individuals or groups to achieve a common goal. This cooperative attitude is found in the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa*, when Delisa's friends lose their sandals when they come home from

recitation, then Delisa and her friends work together to find the missing sandals.

13. Independent and Confident

Independence is an individual's ability to regulate himself and not depend on others. Independence is also the ability to regulate behavior which is characterized by freedom, initiative, self-confidence, self-control, self-assertion, and responsibility towards oneself and others. While self-confidence is an attitude or belief in one's own abilities, so that in taking actions do not feel anxious too often, feel free to do things, and have responsibility for decisions and actions taken. In the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa*, Delisa's character chooses to learn to ride a bicycle alone with her friend Tiur and doesn't have to wait for her father to teach her. Another independent attitude was shown by Delisa when she had to do her own work without the help of others after Delisa lost her mother and sister. That is the attitude of self-confidence and independence contained in the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa*.

14. Social Care

Social care is an attitude and action that always wants to help other people and people in need. From here, social care demands that each individual be able to pay attention to the environment in which he lives or the community. Social care in the film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* is shown by the attitude of the volunteers who sincerely provide assistance to the victims of the tsunami.

5. CONCLUSION

Hafalan Shalat Delisa is a film directed by Sony Gaokasak which was adapted from the novel of the same name by Tere Liye. The film, which was released on December 22, 2011, tells the story of the Aceh tsunami tragedy that focuses on the journey of a little girl named Delisa (Chantiq Schargerl) and her family who live in Lhok Nga, a small village on the coast of Aceh. Based on the analysis of the

film *Hafalan Shalat Delisa* about moral values, it can be concluded that there are a number of moral values, namely 1) curiosity, 2) honesty, 3) hard work, 4) discipline, 5) problem solving, 6) commitment, 7) courtesy, 8) Peace-loving, 9) loyalty, 10) helpful, 11) empathy, 12) cooperative, 13) independent and confident, and 14) social care.

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