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A Description of Moral Values in The Kate Brian’s Novel Invitation Only

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A DESCRIPTION OF MORAL VALUES IN THE KATE BRIAN’S NOVEL
INVITATION ONLY

A PAPER

WRITTEN

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise the Lord Jesus,

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Medan, August 2018

The Writer

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ABSTRAK


Kata kunci: Nilai Moral, penghianatan, pemerasan, cinta, kepedulian.
ABSTRACT

Aims to describe moral values of good and bad and how good moral values are applied in everyday life. This paper shows how betrayal often occurs around us and even accompanied by blackmail. This action is certainly not good and will only destroy a relationship. Love and care are also described in this paper, which love teaches about sacrifice also about giving up. After describing this novel, the author finds that caring for others can be inherent in each person if the habit is made into a habit.

Keyword: Moral Values, love, care, blackmail, betrayal.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Literature in the true sense of the term is that kind of writing which is charged with human interest, and characterized by permanence, coloring of imagination and artistic embellishment. It deals with the life of man and his destinies on earth. It expresses thought, feeling and attitude towards life, which are permanent and universal, which, in the words do not change with the change of time and place (Sinha, 1977:2).

Literature was born out of encouragement and human base for expressing himself, taking an interest in human, humanity and sympathy. Literature that has been born by satrawan expected to give aesthetic satisfaction and intellectual satisfaction for human.

Understanding literature is important in human life. By understanding literature, wider human insight. Human can learn about good deeds done by the characters in literature works. Nature is very important in terms of attitude or human behavior directly or indirectly.

Novel is a kind of Literature. Novel is a relatively long work of narrative, normally in prose, which is typically published as a book. Every novel is an account of life involves conflict, character, plot, setting and theme.
A novel can be analyzed in several points of view. It can be analyzed from the moral, social and religious point of view. Moral has a close relationship with character, because moral is reflected by character. Character is the element of prose and moral actually is one of four levels of characterization. These four levels are; physical, social, psychological and moral. These levels help us to see the very basic description of characters.

Moral is a standard of human behavior based on what is considered good or bad ethically inherent in human. Moral is a message that is conveyed or a lesson to be learned from a story or event. The moral may be left to the hearer, reader, or viewer to determiner themselves, or may be explicitly encapsulated in a maxim. Explicitly, morals are matters relating to the process of socialization of individuals. Without morals, human can not carry out the process of socialization. The current moral has an implicit value because many people have moral or immoral attitudes from narrow point of view.

In “Invitation Only” there are betrayal, blackmail, love, and care. These moral values can defect social system and break human interaction which caused human’s social degradation. That is the main reason why I interested to describe the moral values in this novel as my paper.

Finally, I hope this paper will give some knowledges about moral values that found in this novel because literary work especially novel can give moral values for the readers.
1.2 The Problem of Study

The Problem of study that the writer like to describe:

1. How is the good moral values described in the novel?
2. How is the bad moral values described in the novel?

1.3 Objectives of Study

1. To describe the good moral values in the novel.
2. To describe the bad moral values in the novel.

1.4 The Scope of Study

In order to make learners not to be confused in comprehending the massage, the scope study is only to discuss and describe about good and bad moral values. The moral value is viewed by the positive (love, care) or negative value (betrayal, blackmail). As a standard that the human want to share, deal with their problem, with right or wrong, good or bad, from their attitude.

1.5 The Significance of Study

By writing this paper, the writer hope this paper can be useful to help English Diploma students to improve their literature and know how important moral is. To give more understanding about moral values found in literary works especially novel. As a reference for the reader who wants to learn about moral values.
1.6 The Method of Study

The writer uses qualitative research to write and finish this paper such as reading the novel for several times to understand the story and the messages, browsed datas from the internet to find some references about the related subjects and also make some library research such as reading literature books, then the writer makes some conclusion about it.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Novel

A novel is a relatively long work of narrative fiction, normally written in prose form, and which is typically published as a book. Novel is a pure art. It is self contained. It contains within itself everything that is necessary for its comprehension and enjoyment. It relates and reports human action.

Novel is a genre of fiction, and fiction may be defined as the art or craft of contriving, through the written word, representations of human life that instruct or divert or both. The various forms that fiction may take are best seen less as a number of separate categories than as a continuum or, more accurately, a cline, with some such brief form as the anecdote at one end of the scale and the longest conceivable novel at the other. When any piece of fiction is long enough to constitute a whole book, as opposed to a mere part of a book, then it may be said to have achieved novelhood. But this state admits of its own quantitative categories, so that a relatively brief novel may be termed a novella (or, if the insubstantiality of the content matches its brevity, a novelette), and a very long novel may overflow the banks of a single volume and become a roman-fleuve, or river novel. Length is very much one of the dimensions of the genre.

The entire genre has been seen as having "a continuous and comprehensive history of about two thousand years", with its origins in classical
Greece and Rome, in medieval and early modern romance, and in the tradition of the Italian renaissance novella. (Since the 18th century, the term "novella", or "novelle" in German, has been used in English and other European languages to describe a long short story or a short novel.)

Murasaki Shikibu's Tale of Genji (1010) has been described as the world's first novel. Spread of printed books in China led to the appearance of classical Chinese novels by the Ming dynasty (1368–1644). Parallel European developments occurred after the invention of the printing press. Miguel de Cervantes, author of Don Quixote (the first part of which was published in 1605), is frequently cited as the first significant European novelist of the modern era. Ian Watt, in The Rise of the Novel (1957), suggested that the modern novel was born in the early 18th century.

Walter Scott made a distinction between the novel, in which (as he saw it) "events are accommodated to the ordinary train of human events and the modern state of society" and the romance, which he defined as "a fictitious narrative in prose or verse; the interest of which turns upon marvellous and uncommon incidents". However, many such romances, including the historical romances of Scott, Emily Brontë's Wuthering Heights and Herman Melville's Moby-Dick, are also frequently called novels, and Scott describes romance as a "kindred term". This sort of romance is in turn different from the genre fiction love romance or
romance novel. Other European languages do not distinguish between romance and novel: "a novel is le roman, der Roman, il romanzo."

Taylor (1981:460) says that a novel is a form of literary work. Novel is normally a prose work of quite some length and complexity, which attempts to reflect and express something of the quality or value of human experience or conduct. Novel creates by authors to represent their life experience that they put in written form. The novel deals with a human character in a social situation, man as a social being.

Novel is a free art. The novelist is at liberty to deal with any incident and episode, with any passion, or experience with anything he pleases, and to handle his story in any manner he likes. He enjoys God-like freedom in the selection, rejection and management of his materials.

The novel is the most rigorous of all literature forms: novel is the loosest. Any one who has pens, ink and paper at command and certain amount of leisure and patience can produce some art of novel (Sinha, 1977:158).

The novel can be used as the platform for propagating the outh'er's opinion. There are novelist who leave their story and come forward himself to address, to philosophize on what is happening, and to interpret his moral purpose. Thus the novelist becomes himself the interpreter of the mimic world he has called into existence, and therefor of life at large: thus anticipating the critic in the task of systematizing and formulating his thought (Sinha, 1977:158).
2.2 Character

Character is a very important element in novel. Its impossible to have action without characters. Events are determined by characters and characters defined by event. The presentation of character creates agreat effect on the significance of a work as the selection of event and order of event(plot).

According to klarrel (1988:17-18) characters in a text can be rendered either as type or as individual. Two kinds of character. Flat characters : a typified characters in literature dominated by one specific trait --Round characters : ussually donates a person with more complex and differentiated features.

The most conspicuous thing that all stories have in common is that they deal with characters as human being. Even animal story or fables and fairy tale deals with human emotions. Stories are about people and that is what attract us to them. We are interested in well-drawn fictional characters as we are in real people. In fact we know completely then we do most of people with whom we live and associate. Our world of literary acquaintances may include kings and heroes as well as pampers and fools. Through fictional characters we come to see our selves and understand ourselves and others (Klarrel,1988:21-24).

According to Edgar V. Roberts and Hendry E. Jacobs (1995:135), tell us how characters disclosed in fiction. There are:

1. Actions What character does is our best way to understand what they are. As with ordinary human beings, fictional characters do not necessary understand how they may be changing or why they do the things they do. Nevertheless, their actins
express their characters. Actions may also signal qualities such as naivete’, weakness, deceit, a scheming personality, strong inner or conflicts, or a realization or growth of some sort.

2. Descriptions, both personal and environmental Appearance and environmental reveal much about a character’s social and economic status, of course, but they also tell us about character traits.

3. Dramatic statements and thoughts Although the speeches of most characters are functional essential to keep the story moving along—they provide material from which you can draw conclusions. Often, characters use speech to hide their motives, though we as readers should see through their action narrated in the works.

4. Statements by other characters By studying what characters say about each other, you can enhance your understanding of the character being discussed. Ironically, the characters doing the talking often indicate something other than what they intend, perhaps because of prejudice, stupidity, or foolishness.

5. Statements by the author speaking as story-teller or observer What the author, speaking with the authorial voice, says about a character is usually accurate, and the authorial voice can be accepted factually. However, when the authorial voice interprets action and characteristics, the author himself or herself assumes the role of reader or critic, and any opinions may be questioned. For this reason, author frequently avoid interpretations and devote their own conclusions. From the
opinions, can be concluded that there are three ways to disclosed characters in fiction: by the action, description, and statement or thoughts.

Abrams (1981:32) says that characters are the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by interference from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it the dialogue and from what they do the action. The grounds in the characters' temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speech and actions are called their motivation.

2.3 Moral Values

A moral (from Latin morālis) is a message that is conveyed or a lesson to be learned from a story or event. The moral may be left to the hearer, reader, or viewer to determine for themselves, or may be explicitly encapsulated in a maxim. A moral is a lesson in a story or in real life. (wikipedia, 22 August 2018, 18:00)

As an example of an explicit maxim, at the end of Aesop's fable of the Tortoise and the Hare, in which the plodding and determined tortoise won a race against the much-faster yet extremely arrogant hare, the stated moral is "slow and steady wins the race". However, other morals can often be taken from the story itself; for instance, that arrogance or overconfidence in one's abilities may lead to failure or the loss of an event, race, or contest.
The use of stock characters is a means of conveying the moral of the story by eliminating complexity of personality and depicting the issues arising in the interplay between the characters, enables the writer to generate a clear message. With more rounded characters, such as those typically found in Shakespeare's plays, the moral may be more nuanced but no less present, and the writer may point it out in other ways (see, for example, the Prologue to Romeo and Juliet).

Morals were one of the main purposes of literature during 1780–1830, especially in children's literature. Part of the reason for this was the writings of John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau in the 18th century, which brought attention to children as an audience for literature. Following in their line of thought, Thomas Day (1748–1789) wrote Sandford and Merton, elevating the outstanding morals of one young boy above the rapscallion nature of another. Maria Edgeworth (1776–1849) was another prominent author of moral tales, writing about how a wise adult can educate a child; one of her more famous stories is "The Purple Jar". During this time, the theme of "a young heroine or hero gaining wisdom and maturity was taken up by many other writers."

Moral values are the standards of good and evil, which govern an individual’s behavior and choices. Individual’s morals may derive from society and government, religion, or self. When moral values derive from society and government they, of necessity, may change as the laws and morals of the society change.

Salam (2000:2) says that moral has the same meaning with ethics, which contains the lesson about the good and bad of our conduct. So, conduct is
evaluated as the good conduct or the bad conduct. The evaluation concerns the action, which is done expressly. Ethics is science, which talks about of human action or behavior, which can be evaluated as good and bad conduct.

morals cannot be separated from someone's character. A person is said moral if he or she is has a good character, based on standards of right and wrong. A person gets a moral from what they think, say, and do. Moral used a terms such as good and bad, right and wrong to express preferences, decisions and choices or to criticizes. In other word, moral norms are standards to decide whether human conduct is right or wrong and bad or good.

Moral may also be defined as synonymous with ethics, the field that encompasses the above two meanings and others within a systematic philosophical study of the moral domain. Ethics seeks to address questions such as, how a moral outcome can be achieved in a specific situation, how moral values should be determined, what morals people actually abide by, what the fundamental nature of ethics or morality is, including whether it has any objective justification, and how moral capacity or moral agency develops and what its nature is.
CHAPTER III

A DESCRIPTION OF MORAL VALUES

3.1 Good Moral Value

Good moral character/ good moral is an ideal state of a person’s beliefs and values that is considered most beneficial to society. In United States law, good moral character can, depending on the assessor, include honesty, trustworthiness, diligence, reliability, respect for the law, integrity, candor, discretion, observance of fiduciary duty, respect for the rights of others, absence of hatred and racism, fiscal responsibility, mental and emotional stability, profession-specific criteria such as pledging to honor the constitution and uphold the law, and the absence of a criminal conviction. Since the moral character of a person is an intrinsic psychological characteristic and cannot be measured directly, some scholars and statutes have used the phrase “behaved as a person of good moral character.”

People must have good moral character determined as a fact of law in predominately two contexts - state-issued licensure that allows one to work and practice a regulated profession and federal government-issued U.S. citizenship certificates whereby an immigrant undergoes naturalization to become a citizen.

Good moral character can be proven through the presence of several positive moral findings, having no-to-minimal negative moral findings, and by the absence of legal violations. Positive evidence of good moral character can include
letters of recommendation, pursuing education, working seven days a week, owning one’s home, attending church every Sunday, marrying one’s high-school sweetheart, having strong ties to one’s nuclear family, coaching little league teams, teaching English above all other languages in one’s home, paying taxes, paying bills on time, and volunteering in the community. There are more good moral value examples, such as love and care that will be explained below.

3.1.1 Care

Care is letting things matter to us, including other people. It means valuing their well-being and acting with attention to their needs. When we care about someone or something, we hold a consciousness of what can harm them and what is needed for them to flourish. Acts of kindness and words that let others know that we care. Our caring can comfort another person even when neither of us has the power to change a difficult situation.

Caring for others can grow and become embedded in humans if it is used as a habit. Keep in mind that caring is a trait that must be possessed by humans. It can be prove from this quotation:

“why are you always doing stuff for them?” I said. “it’s not like you have to.”

Like some people

“i have four younger brothers and sisters and only one older brother, who was allergic to helping out”, he replied, shoving his hand into the back pocket of his baggy, paint-
stained jeans as he pushed his tray forward on the slide rail with the other. “I think doing stuff for people is hardwired into my brain.”

(invitation only 2006:31-32)

caring for your partner is a good thing but caring too much can lead to confusion and frustration. Everything that is terrible is not good. It can be proved from this quotation:

"you okay?" Ariana asked me.

“I guess.” I replied.

Even though I wasn’t. Even though my body, heart, and soul all ached with a vengeance. Even though I felt as if I could break apart from frustration and confusion. Why couldn’t Thomas just call me? Or Josh? Or anyone? Why was he doing this to us?

(invitation only 2006:42)

Caring is something that is important in establishing a relationship. Even though a relationship is over or not going well, that concern still exists. It can be proved from this quotation:

He needed to know that I wasn’t just going to forget him.

That I would never forget him, even if we weren’t ever going to be together again. I cared about him. And that was that.

(invitation only 2006:62)
3.1.2 Love

Love encompasses a variety of strong and positive emotional and mental states, ranging from the most sublime virtue or good habit, the deepest interpersonal affection and to the simplest pleasure. An example of this range of meanings is that the love of a mother differs from the love of a spouse differs from the love of food. Most commonly, love refers to a feeling of strong attraction and emotional attachment. Love can also be a virtue representing human kindness, compassion, and affection, as "the unselfish loyal and benevolent concern for the good of another". It may also describe compassionate and affectionate actions towards other humans, one's self or animals.

Love in its various forms acts as a major facilitator of interpersonal relationships and, owing to its central psychological importance, is one of the most common themes in the creative arts. Love has been postulated to be a function to keep human beings together against menaces and to facilitate the continuation of the species.

Ancient Greek philosophers identified five forms of love: essentially, familial love (in Greek, Storge), friendly love (Philia), romantic love (Eros), guest love (Xenia) and divine love (Agape). Modern authors have distinguished further varieties of love: unrequited love, infatuated love, self-love, and courtly love. Love has additional religious or spiritual meaning. This diversity of uses and meanings combined with the complexity of the feelings involved makes love unusually difficult to consistently define, compared to other emotional states.
Psychologist Robert Sternberg proposed a triangular theory suggesting that there are three components of love:

1. Intimacy
2. Passion
3. Commitment

Different combinations of these three components result in different types of love. For example, combining intimacy and commitment results in companionate love, while combining passion and intimacy leads to romantic love.

According to Sternberg, relationships built on two or more elements are more enduring than those based on a single component. Sternberg uses the term *consummate love* to describe combining intimacy, passion, and commitment. While this type of love is the strongest and most enduring, Sternberg suggests that this type of love is rare.

Love not only teaches us about belonging but also about giving up. Sometimes loving each other is not enough to be together, because there must be better than good. It can be prove from this quotation:

*Please don’t be mad. It’s better for you this way. You’re too good for me. I’m shit for you. You know I am. I love you. I do. But you deserve better than me. So much better.*

*(invitation only 2006:57-58)*
Love is not just feeling, it is a commitment and sacrifice. Sacrificing time, energy or material for loved ones is proof of love. A person who doesn't want to sacrifice, meaning he doesn't love. It can be proved from this quotation:

This was not just a couple. This was a couple of love. And as I realized this, I completely forgave Natasha. She had done it all for love, just as I had kept Thomas’s note a secret, just as I had kept alive the hope that I would see him here tonight.

(invitation only 2006:231)

3.2 Bad Moral Value

Bad moral value/ moral evil is the result of any morally negative event caused by the intentional action or inaction of an agent, such as a person. An example of a moral evil might be murder, or any other evil event for which someone can be held responsible or culpable.[1]

This concept can be contrasted with natural evil, in which a bad event occurs naturally, without the intervention of an agent. The dividing line between natural and moral evil is not absolutely clear however, as some behaviour can be unintentional yet morally significant and some natural events (for example, global warming) can be caused by intentional actions.

The distinction of evil from 'bad' is complex. Evil is more than simply 'negative' or 'bad' (undesired or inhibiting good) as evil is on its own, and without reference to any other event, morally incorrect. The validity of 'moral evil' as a term, therefore, rests on the validity of morals in ethics.
Negative findings of moral character can include having children without being married, not paying taxes, receiving government support, and advocating for racism.

### 3.2.1 Blackmail

Blackmail is an act, often criminal, involving unjustified threats to make a gain—most commonly money or property—or cause loss to another unless a demand is met. It is coercion involving threats to reveal substantially true or false information about a person to the public, a family member, or associates, or threats of physical harm or criminal prosecution.

Blackmail is the name of a statutory offense in the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia, and has been used as a convenient way of referring to other offenses, but was not a term of art in English law before 1968. It originally meant payments rendered by settlers in the counties of England bordering Scotland to chieftains and the like in the Scottish Lowlands, in exchange for protection from Scottish thieves and marauders into England.

Blackmail may also be considered a form of extortion. Although the two are generally synonymous, extortion is the taking of personal property by threat of future harm. Blackmail is the use of threat to prevent another from engaging in a lawful occupation and writing libelous letters or letters that provoke a breach of the peace, as well as use of intimidation for purposes of collecting an unpaid debt. For the piece of information to be considered blackmail, the information obtained
must contain items that the victim does not want revealed. Some U.S. states distinguish the offenses by requiring that blackmail be in writing. In some jurisdictions, the offence of blackmail is often carried out during the act of robbery. This occurs when an offender makes a threat of immediate violence towards someone in order to make a gain as part of a theft.

Blackmail is always accompanied by threats. Blackmail does not only extort property, but also coercion to do something. It can be prove from this quotation:

“Good. You’re here ,” she said. “What ‘s the status report?”

“Status report?”

“On our little project,” Natasha said impetiently. “Or did our earlier conversation ot get through to you? Because I can show you the slide show again right now if you need a refresher.”

*(invitation only 2006:107)*

Sometimes the blackmail that is happening is not purely the intention of the perpetrator but because there is an opportunity. do not show your weakness, so that evil does not come to you. It can be prove from this quotation:

Quickly, I pulled out the rest of the pictures. Dash, naked, sitting on the edge of the bed. Dash, naked. Dash, naked. And the piece de resistance: Dash, naked, hugging a teddy bear. Talk about blackmail. If i ever felt like taking Dash McCafferty down, I had just found the motherlode.

*(invitation only 2006:126)*
3.2.2 Betrayal

Betrayal is the breaking or violation of a presumptive contract, trust, or confidence that produces moral and psychological conflict within a relationship amongst individuals, between organizations or between individuals and organizations. Often betrayal is the act of supporting a rival group, or it is a complete break from previously decided upon or presumed norms by one party from the others. Someone who betrays others is commonly called a traitor or betrayer. Betrayal is also a commonly used literary element, also used in other fiction like films and TV series, and is often associated with or used as a plot twist.

Betrayal is both a "people" problem and a philosopher's problem. Philosophers should be able to clarify the concept of betrayal, compare and contrast it with other moral concepts, and critically assess betrayal situations. At the practical level people should be able to make honest sense of betrayal and also to temper its consequences: to handle it, not be assaulted by it. What we need is a conceptually clear account of betrayal that differentiates between genuine and merely perceived betrayal, and which also provides systematic guidance for the assessment of alleged betrayal in real life.

An act of betrayal creates a constellation of negative behaviours, thoughts, and feelings in both its victims and its perpetrators. The interactions are complex. The victims exhibit anger and confusion, and demand atonement from the perpetrator; who in turn may experience guilt or shame, and exhibit remorse. If, after the perpetrator has exhibited remorse or apologized, the victim continues to
express anger, this may in turn cause the perpetrator to become defensive, and angry in turn. Acceptance of betrayal can be exhibited if victims forego the demands of atonement and retribution; but is only demonstrated if the victims do not continue to demand apologies, repeatedly remind the perpetrator or perpetrators of the original act, or ceaselessly review the incident over and over again.

Do not be too easy to believe, it makes you easily cheated and betrayed. betrayal can come from people you think are friends.trust is needed in a friendship, but a little more be careful in choosing friends. It can be prove from this quotation:

What was wrong with me? I had believed her when she told me she wanted to be my friend. When i had become so gullible?

(invitation only 2006:64)

Betrayal between friends often occurs for various reasons. Betrayal will cause guilt and discomfort, this guilt will remain in the mind of the traitor every time he remembers his betrayal. It can be prove from this quotation:

“we’ll make a fashionista out of you yet,” Kiran told me, offering a champagne flute.

“wow. This is incredible, Kiran. Thanks,” i said.

“well,” she said, stepping in front of me and looking me in the eye. “What are friends for?” My beside squeezed with guilt and took a slug of the champagne. Friends, huh? What would she think if she knew that a few minutes ago I had been considering
pawing through her stuff? And noelle’s and Ariana’s and Taylor’s? Would she still call me a friend then? Not likely.

*(invitation only 2006:70)*

Betrayal causes shame in the traitor. Betraying the trust of others is a bad thing, especially for people who are very close like friends. It can be prove from this quotation:

And how i repaid them? I had snooped through their rooms. Uncovered their most embarrassing secrets. For a moment i was overcome with shame. These were my friends, and i had betrayed them.

*(invitation only 2006:163)*
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After describing the moral values, it can be concluded that invitation only novel is an interesting novel to read. It concerns with some parts of human’s life true experience that is about religious teaching, which reflected to love, care, betrayal, and blackmail.

humans are social beings. Human with no social is someone who do not have goals in life. In the social, human at the recommended living in harmony between people and help others because we are social creatures who always need help.

The author of this novel conveys moral values in daily life that might occur in our lives. someone might look good moral but what is seen outside is not necessarily what is actually inside.

moral value refers to what is good or bad. People may communicate to each other with the standard of morality. Moral value is the good way to get a good behavior to be evaluated in life.

4.2 Suggestion

By reading this paper, the readers are invited to be more care about others and instill careness in our minds. sacrifice and giving up in a relationship is something that can be learned from this novel, so learn to give up something because everyone will leave in time. The moral that found in this novel is
necessary for the readers to solve problems in life, also for never blackmail and betray because it will only destroy your relationship with others.
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APPENDICES

Biography of Kate Brian

Kate Brian began her career at the BBC as a News Trainee, and went on to work on Panorama before leaving for ITN. She spent ten years at ITN, working mainly on Channel Four News as a specialist producer covering Home Affairs.


Kate has been awarded for her work for Infertility Network UK and continues to work as the charity's London Representative. She edits the Journal of Fertility Counselling and also writes freelance features for national newspapers and magazines, including The Guardian and Telegraph. Kate presented the BBC Radio documentary 'The New Viking Invasion'. She was a lay member of the NICE fertility guideline development group and sits on the Women's Network of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

Kate writes a blog that gives all the latest news and views on fertility issues, as well as useful advice and links for anyone trying to have a baby.
Summary of Invitation Only

Now Reed is a Billings girl, Reed has a new roommate: Natasha. Natasha is angry because Reed is only her new roommate because her previous roommate Leanne got kicked out of Easton Academy for “cheating” though Natasha thinks the Billings girls were behind the whole thing. Natasha blackmails Reed with incriminating photos from a party and asks her to snoop around the Billings girls rooms to find any evidence that the got Leanne kicked out.

Boy troubles, friend troubles, and classes are not the only problem Reed has. There is an invitation only party that Reed desperately wants to go to because she thinks Thomas ( her boy friend) will be there. The Legacy party is epic in Easton history and Reed will do anything to get an invite.

From finding her boyfriend to overcoming her blackmailer to trying to officially become a Billings Girl, Reed has too much on her plate