

## An Analysis of Values in *Anna Karenina* Novel with Representation of Anna Karenina's Character

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### ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the values contained in the novel entitled "*Anna Karenina*". Where in the novel contains the elements of values that are analyzed are individual values and social values. The aims of this research are (1) to analyze what individual values are contained in the novel "*Anna Karenina*" (2) to analyze what social values are contained in the novel "*Anna Karenina*" (3) to compare the values individual and social values contained in the novel "*Anna Karenina*". Researchers uses descriptive analysis method in conducting this research. The researcher uses a qualitative research method design as a research design. In this research, the researcher uses the theory of sociology of literature, the theory of individual values and social values. The source of the data in this study is the novel "*Anna Karenina*" in 1877 by Leo Tolstoy. From the results of this research, based on the theory of Individual Basic Values from Schwartz, the researcher found 10 individual values owned by the Anna Karenina's character, based on the characteristics put according by Durkehim, the researcher found social values, then the researchers found a comparison of individual values to social values, including comparisons power values with social values, hedonism values with social values, and a comparison of self-direction values with social values.

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## Introduction

Literature is a medium through which a person can convey his or her ideas or against different norms of society. Those works that deal with a normal issue are

particularly purpose in mind. A researcher can communicate with the readers of a literary work if they can understand what the researcher wants to send. The researcher expresses his or her feeling, thought, ideas, or arguments about the social issues by writing those issues in a form of literary work. Literature has become a part of society and a reflection of society's condition in which shows and gives evident of development of the society over the time through literary works, we can find many parts which build up the language such as the history, social condition, customs, manners, traditions also the structure of the language itself through the sentences and word inside.

The definition of literature may be very broad and vague. Concept of literature can also change over time. Generally, people have their own definitions or ideas about what literature is. Literature presents various forms of problems, psychology, and human behavior because literature and psychology have a very close relationship. Literature is also one of the souls of writers, writers write everything they see and feel. Literature is also a form of the researcher's attention to humans and humanity as well as a form of world reality.

*"Anna Karenina"* novel was written by a writer named Leo Tolstoy in 1877. Leo Tolstoy was a Russian writer, social reformer, pacifist, Christian anarchist, vegetarian, moral thinker, and an influential member of the Tolstoy family. He is also known as the greatest Russian writer who has a wide influence on the world literary map. He was also a prominent social and moral thinker of his time. His works, which are realistic and have a religious nuance, are full of moral and philosophical reflections.

*"Anna Karenina"* novel is a tragedy romance novel set in the background of a husband and wife who initially live in peace and happiness, suddenly faced with a crisis where the wife betrays her husband. The wife had an affair with another man she had just met on a trip to meet her brother. The problems faced by Anna Karenina in her married life become a focus in the story of this novel. Where Anna Karenina is faced with a choice, the choice is between a man who has become her husband and has given her a son, or a man she has just met. Her loyalty is tested when she meets a man who is younger, better, and more handsome than her husband. But Anna Karenina's happiness was only feels like a blink of an eye, because after her meeting with the man named Vronsky, the phases of destruction in her life one by one began to emerge.

With the background of the time in the 18th century that occurred in the novel entitled *"Anna Karenina"*, it made the writer interested in analyzing more deeply about

the social situation that occurred at that time with the present. Is there a difference, especially in view of the values that every human being has. Researchers want to provide an illustration that values in the 18th century and the 21st century today, may experience a shift, even change. It is also possible that there is no shift or change in these values, either in the past or in the present.

## **Literature Review**

Values are closely related to attitude; value are our beliefs about how we should behave and about some final goal that may or may not be worth attaining. According to Richard (2001) values can be divided into two types: (1) instrumental values, which guide people's day to day behavior, and (2) terminal values, final goals that are or are not worth attaining.

According to Schwartz (2012) explains that value are; a belief; related to the way of behaving or the ultimate goal certain, so it can be concluded that the value is a belief about ways of behaving and the ends that individuals desire, and use as a principle or standard in his life, transcends specific situations; directs the selection or evaluation of behavior, individuals, and events, and arranged according to the degree of importance.

Considering that value is a fact of naturalism, good behavior such as honesty, justice, generosity etc, otherwise is an indicator of good or bad behavior. If, for non-naturalism, value is not a fact, but is normative saying something, whether good or bad, right or wrong, then in this group the value judgment cannot be known by empirical testing, but only can to be known by a so-called moral intuition, by which everyone possess, direct awareness of the existence of pure values such as right or wrong in any behavior, object or person.

Schwartz Theory of Basic Values (Schwartz, 2012):

### **a. Power**

This value type is based on more than one type of need that universal, namely the transformation of individual needs for domination and control identified through analysis of social motives. The main goal of These value types are the attainment of social status and prestige, as well as control or dominance over other people or certain resources. Special value (specific values) this type of value is social power, power, wealth, guarding image in society and social recognition.

### **b. Achievement**

The goal of this value type is personal success by demonstrating competence according to social standards. Perform competent work to become needs when a person feels the need to develop himself, and if social interaction and institutions demand it.

### **c. Hedonism**

This type of value stems from organismic needs and pleasures associated with satisfying those needs. This value type prioritizes pleasure and satisfaction for yourself. The special value that included in this value type are satisfaction, enjoying life.

### **d. Stimulation**

This type of value stems from the organismic need for variety and stimuli to keep a person's activity at a normal level optimal. Biological elements influence variations in these needs, and plus the influence of social experience, will make a difference individual about the importance of this value. The motivational goals of this value type are the excitement, the challenge in life. Special values belonging to type these values are courage, variety of life, life pleasant.

### **e. Self-directions**

The main purpose of this value type is unbounded thoughts and actions (independent), such as choosing, creating, investigating.

To see the social values contained in literary works, it can be identified by finding values in the form of traditions, conventions and community values that exist in literature. As stated by Wellek and Warren (1989) that literature as a social institution that uses the medium of language, in conveying messages is channeled in the form of symbolism in the form of conventions and social values. The symbolism usually is related to certain social situations, politics, economy, and so on.

Durkheim explained that there are three characteristics of social values, namely:

#### **a. External**

External means relating to other individuals, or outside the individual. External also has a means that the fact is beyond one's considerations and has existed long before humans existed in the world.

#### **b. Repressive**

Repressive has the meaning of regulating, forcing or pressing individuals to always comply with prevailing social values. This characteristic has the power to suppress and compel individuals to accept and implement it. In social values, it is very clear that individuals are forced, guided, convinced, encouraged in certain ways which are influenced by various types of social facts in their social environment. That is, social values have the power to force individuals to give up their own will so that the existence of their will is covered by all social values.

### **c. General**

That is spread out in the community/ society, belonging to the community, and not belonging to individuals.

According to Durkheim (1990), external social facts are also repressive, that is, they force the individual. Individuals in this context are forced, guided, convinced, and encouraged to behave in accordance with provisions such as values and norms that already exist in society

## **Method of Research**

This research uses a qualitative design and descriptive method for the research. Qualitative research utilizes data in the form of words, sentences, discourses, images, diaries, memorandums, and video. It is used to gain a better knowledge of individual factors of a phenomenon, the goal is to acquire a more comprehensive picture and a deeper knowledge of the phenomenon rather than a numerical evaluation of facts (Ary, 2010).

This research method is descriptive because this research is based on data in the form of sentences from the novel itself. These sentences are coherent statements about the parts of the novel identified according to the main concept of this study. This research can also be classified as qualitative research because in this research the material was collected and analyzed in the form of words and sentences that make up the parts of the novel.

The data source needed to obtain data in the preparation of the research is the novel *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy. This research is also sourced from previous research which almost discusses the same topic, so that researchers can describe the theories or approaches used in previous research with the research that the researcher did.

The data were collected by following steps. First, reading the novel more than one correctly, second identifying to find the data, the last is unite the data were collected. The researcher reads the novel carefully and thoroughly to get the necessary data, then makes notes, draws on the important points in the novel. After that, the writer identified and analyzed the data that had been obtained in “Anna Karenina” novel, the writer classified the types of data that had been obtained. Then the final step is to combine all the data that has been obtained from “Anna Karenina” novel, to be used as a report before being poured into this research report.

## **Findings and Discussion**

In this research, the writer found several individual values in the character of Anna Karenina. Based on the theoretical basis used by researchers, namely the Individual Basic Value Theory from Schwartz, the authors found 10 individual values in Anna.

### **1. Individual Values from Anna Karenina’s Character**

#### **Power Value**

In Anna Karenina's novel, Anna's shop has quite strong power values as proven by her in every action that always puts her own desires and wishes first. Power is an individual value that every human being has. Both for survival, and in socializing with other humans. Power referred to here is not one's power in physical, but tends to mental, and one's stance. The power of a person in undergoing all the trials of life that is faced. Not protracted and immediately rises when faced with a problem that befalls life, it is also called the power of values.

The value of power is needed by everyone and is the right of everyone to gain or gain power within themselves. According to the definition of values of power proposed by Schwartz is the achievement of everyone in a social environment, maintaining self-esteem or prestige from the social environment.

#### **Achievement Value**

Achievement value is the value that a person must have in his life to achieve his life goals. In the character of Anna, her achievement values have succeeded in bringing her to become a respectable woman and has high prestige in the eyes of society. The depiction of Anna's success in achieving her goals in life, for example, is that Anna managed to marry a respected diplomat in the city where she lived at that time, Anna also

maintained close relations with the socialites in the city where she lived at that time. This made Anna gain a position in the eyes of society and made this an achievement in Anna's life.

### **Hedonism Value**

The hedonism value that Anna has in her life is to be the one who always satisfied with the actions she does in her life. In achieving her life goals, Anna often prioritizes her satisfaction with her actions, compared to the impact what she does will be like in the social environment.

### **Stimulation Value**

The stimulation value contained in Anna is a value that is influenced by the existence of stimulation from within which ultimately affects the individual's needs. One form of stimulation value in Anna's character is challenges in life and pleasure in individual life are the main points. What's more, this value has the goal of stimulating individuals to achieve goals that make themselves feel happy.

### **Self-direction Value**

Self-direction value is a value that has a core purpose in choosing a choice in life. Self-direction derives from organismic needs for control and mastery. Not sticking to the rules or requests from outsiders in the sense that self-directions values are personal values that are closely related to one's own choices. Self-reliance is the main point in this value. This value does not limit a person's actions or thoughts in making decisions or choices. Curiosity, freedom, independent goals are a form of value of self-direction.

### **Universalism Value**

Universalism value is the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, Universalism values derive from survival needs of individuals and groups. This includes food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and necessary social services. Examples of special values that including this value type are broad-minded, equality, wisdom, harmony, self-respect.

The universalism value depicted in Anna Karenina's character in the novel is the value of harmony that all living things should have without exception. The harmony that Anna Karenina feels with Vronsky can make up for the lost harmony between her and

Karenin. Even though she has to part with Serezha, Anna Karenina, who chooses to live separately from Karenin and Serezha, still has universalism values and is entitled to the harmony of her new life.

### **Benevolence Value**

In the novel *Anna Karenina*, the character Anna has benevolence values within her, for example, Anna Karenina has a strong sense of fraternity, and a strong mature attitude. The benevolence value in Anna Karenina that is reflected is that she has a positive attitude towards her social environment. Anna Karenina also has mature affection which makes her feel guilty for accidentally hurting Kitty's feelings. Wherein the attitude of mature affection and brotherhood is one example of the benevolence value which is an individual value.

### **Tradition Value**

In the Anna Karenina novel, Anna's character has a form of tradition value, seen from the way she acts and respects people who are older, or even has a higher social status than her. Tradition value portrayed in Anna Karenina is always remembering the traditions that she has known for a long time and continue to preserve them. According from the data was obtained from the novel, the form of respect by bowing or bowing your head was already in the 18th century, moreover, because Anna Karenina's social environment was an aristocratic environment, of course respecting older people or people with higher degrees or ranks was a must.

### **Conformity Value**

Restricting behavior or adjusting the behavior of everyone in their social environment aims to meet the expectations or social norms that apply. Examples of values of conformity that everyone can have been the values of politeness, obedience, self-discipline, and one with nature. The conformity value that Anna Karenina has in the snippet of the novel's narrative description above is self-control which is a form of self-discipline that aims so that her behavior does not harm the loved ones around her, namely her son and husband.

### **Security Value**

Security value is one of the values that every individual has where someone feels safe, harmonious and has stability in social life. In the Theory of Basic Values by Schwartz stated that individual security values prioritize security, and harmony and social

stability between the relationship between the individual and himself, the individual and the individual, as well as the individual and society.

The security of value depicted in Anna Karenina's character is a sense of belonging. Anna Karenina feels that she has Vronsky as the foundation of her life, even Anna Karenina begs God for forgiveness for Vronsky. For what they have done is infidelity. Anna Karenina feels safe within Vronsky's reach, that's what makes Anna Karenina make Vronsky her world.

## **2. Social Values from Society Around Anna Karenina's Character**

### **External Social Value**

External social values are social values where individuals relate to other people, meaning that there are relationships between other individuals, outside themselves. This social value relates to other people directly, which sometimes brings its own benefits or benefits in the relationship between these individuals.

Anna's relationship with the people around her is an example of external social values. The relationship between individuals and other individuals is an example of external social values. Where Anna Karenina and Oblonsky's external social relations are very well established.

### **Repressive Social Value**

Repressive social value is a social value that forces or pressures someone to behave in a social environment. In social values, it is very clear that individuals are forced, guided, convinced, encouraged in certain ways which are influenced by various types of social facts in their social environment.

An example of repressive social values from Anna's social environment is the attitude of Karenin who forces Anna Karenina to comply with social values in the prevailing society. Karenin as social representation one of the characteristics of social values.

### **General Social Value**

The general social value that is reflected in Anna's social environment is that general social value is a value that is owned by a society. That is, social values are owned and applied in society, not individuals. In one of the characteristics of social values that

are general in nature, namely social values apply in a community or society. In this context, social society has the right to provide the causes and effects of Anna's actions. Even though Anna has been forgiven, it is not right for the social environment to judge whether Anna's actions are true or not.

### **3. Comparison from Individual Value and Social Value from *Anna Karenina's* Novel**

In Anna Karenina's novel, there are differences in views between the perspective of individual values and social values. Where the values that apply to individuals are not necessarily acceptable in the social environment. This can be drawn from the comparison between individual values and social values contained in the novel *Anna Karenina* based on the character Anna Karenina herself.

The comparison between power values and social values is very inverse. Individual values, more concerned with individual interests, individual satisfaction and is not related to the interests of society.

Meanwhile, from a social point of view, power value is effective advice or motivation that leads to social action. Good social strength is useful for carrying out social interactions well and knowing roles and status in the social environment to avoid conflicts between social beings

While the comparison between hedonism values and social values is also very contradictory, Anna's hedonism values cannot be accepted in society, Karenin as the social representative of Anna Karenina's social life environment views that Anna Karenina's hedonism values are inversely proportional to social values which are in accordance with Durkehim's opinion that values Social media has characteristics that suppress, guide and provide constructive input. In this case Karenin, as a representation of social values, shows disapproval of Anna Karenina's actions, where Anna Karenina is his wife, and the incident occurred in the general public which can be seen by many people.

The last comparison form individual values and social values is the self-direction value as a representation of the individual values of Anna's character. Self-direction value in Anna's character describes actions that are taken spontaneously through his own will. So that ignores the public statement about what he will do.

## Conclusion

Based on research conducted by researchers using the *Anna Karenina* novel object as a research object, the researcher concludes that there are 10 individual values contained in the character of Anna Karenina. The 10 individual values are the values of power, achievement, hedonism, stimulation, self-direction, universalism, benevolence, tradition, conformity, and security as an individual value in Anna Karenina's character.

For the results from comparison of individual values and social values, the researcher found a comparison between power values according to individual and social views, a comparison between hedonism values according to individual views and social views, then finally the authors found a comparison between self-direction values according to individual perspective and social social perspective.

The researcher also concludes that in this novel there is an unexpected storyline, namely the main female character named Anna Karenina must face a dilemma with what she has done in her life, and finally it must end the way she ended her life. That's because, the choice that Anna chose as her way of life did not bring happiness and peace to her. From the results of comparing individual values with social values, researchers can draw conclusions that not all individual values can apply within the scope of society, as individual beings should be able to understand our portion to measure what is good and bad to do in the public environment.

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