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TO develop and strengthen of Bahasa Indonesia and literature, the preservation of language and literature area is certainly an advantage that should be continuously studied and preserved. All the kind of language preservation efforts and regional literature has been done, one of them is the preservation of oral literature as a cultural heritage indirectly contains moral messages and values that support the forming of a positive character. On the other hand, the conservation efforts seems to be lack the support from community, a sense of a skeptical and less concerned with the oral literature are very noticeable. Most of communities have started to leave all these cultures. If it is not part of the concern then slowly oral literature will become extinct. Oral literature appears certainly motivated by a variety of cultures and traditions that are owned by Indonesian people. From the variety of cultures and traditions that are developed in the community itself slowly creates a literary work, that has their own characteristic in the area. Herder (in Anwar, 2010: 7) states that the social and geographical environment has a special function in the empirical literature, and he also added that to understand the history of literature is a part of understanding a cultural history. By the development communication of world, information and entertainment presently a cultural shifting begin to occur. Oral literature as a cultural heritage of ancestors increasingly pressured. Oral stories as a mission character education, religious, social and moral gradually abandoned and replaced by a storybook. Storytelling habits before to bed has been replaced by television, soap operas, cartoons, reality shows, and so on, those things are dominated and considered to be more attractive as a sleep companion. In fact, if people know that oral literature contains many positive charges in the formation of character, it is very possible that to oral literature will survive and preserve. Looking back at this reality, the researchers are very interested to see, observe and find out about moral values promoted by literature says. In The Sub- District of Kikim Lahat regency, there are eight types of oral literature that is Guritan, Tangis Ayam, Betembang, Tandut, Ngicik Panjang, Andai-Andai, Rejung Basemah, and Meringit. Researchers chose oral literature Andai-Andai as a focus of research. Andai-Andai oral literature has 39 story form, and due to time constraints, this article will be limited to oral literature Andai-Andai “Besan Puyuh” then finally it is formulated that how is moral values contained in oral literature Andai-Andai “Besan Puyuh” in The Su-b District Kikim Lahat regency.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

1) Moral Values Oral Literature Andai-Andai
The word of moral comes from the Latin language meaning mos or Morres that means are habits, morals, character, or behavior. According Nurgiantoro (2013: 430) moral in literary works usually reflect views of the author’s life is concerned, views on the values of truth, and that is conveyed to the readers. Moral values that contained in oral literature can reflect the view of life that relate to values of truth as told narrator to the audience. In the other point view, oral literature is the work that spread conveyed by word of mouth from generation to generation, (Endraswara, 2013: 151). The spread of oral literature is conveyed from one person to another through word of mouth. Amir (2013: 74) has also been expressed in the community ther is an activity through oral. The Literature work is authored, composed and delivered in front of audiences verbally and even studied by pendendang even verbally. That is called the oral literature. Types of oral literature were varied, Sedyawati (cited Rafiek, 2010: 54) states that the oral literature contains stories submitted orally and ranging from the description of genealogical myths, legends, fairy tales, to the various heroic stories. Endraswara (2013: 151) mentions the characteristics of oral literature, as follows.

1. Born of innocent people, preliterate and traditional nature; 
2. Describe the certain collective culture, which is not clear who are the creator; 
3. More emphasis on the fantasy, satire, witty, and educational messages; 
4. Often depicting on certain collective tradition; 
5. Oral Literature mostly express words or clichés. 
6. Oral Literature is frequently a teaching.

From the description above we can conclude that oral literature is literary born from cultural community, which is delivered orally and from generation to another generation with a variety of stories; myths, legends, fairy tales and others, and of course not only meets the demands of art but also contain elements of education that would be addressed such moral values in the shape of a positive character for the community. Amir (2013: 34-42), write down the six functions of oral literature in detail in his book, explained as follows.

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1) As entertainment, in the oral literary works presented an aesthetic that makes the audience or listeners feel entertained.
2) Oral Literature keep the poetic rich vocabulary, because in his works there are typical aesthetic vocabularies, which only owned by the culture. The vocabularies are not only show the way of thinking and how to socialize the organization but also to store knowledge.
3) As a means of education, to socialize o values, so that children will know how to socialize (socialization), understand, and appreciate (internalization) values defined and used by communities in the region.
4) It appears prominently on people outside the village, to the diaspora community. In such of societies, the scene of oral literature becoming a nostalgic, to warm ties community.
5) The Performing oral literature can be a means of fund raising.
6) Performing oral literature serve to bring people together, but for the purpose of listening is for political messages, politics promotion, and socialization programs. Usually held in the framework of elections, legislative elections, and the elections.

Andai-Andai In The Sub-District Kikim, Lahat regency is one part of the oral literature are commonly delivered by Mother to child, the grandmother to her grandson, caregivers to foster children, teachers to students with varied shapes and functions to entertain. Andai-Andai contains a unique story told and in the part of the story also sometimes there are some interesting poems, containing positive messages. If oral literature Andai-Andai to be linked to the activity and the value of community, therefore oral literature Andai-Andai used as a means of delivering the values that exist in the community. In connection with the oral literature andai-andai, according to Santos (2012), there are four functions of oral literature wish-

1) Didactic, its function as a community educator of the rules contained preformance social life.
2) Literature as a solace.
3) Its function as a form of social protest that contain public denials to the rules that bind them.