CHAPTER II:

INTRINSIC ELEMENT IN A NOVEL

A literature has some elements to support it, for example intrinsic elements. But in this chapter, I just explain about the intrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements in a literature consists of theme, characterization, plot, point of view and settings.

2.1 Theme

According to Stanton and Kenny in Nurgyantoro (1998:67), theme is the meaning that implied in a story. In order to decide the theme in novel, the reader should have a clear definition of theme itself. Theme is a general basic idea that supports literature, and it is implied in the texts as semantics structure and connected with similarities and differences.

In literary fiction, however, is usually much more subtle in revealing its theme, the overall meaning the reader derives from the story. Theme is filtered from the motif found in the literary works itself, which decide the presence of events, conflict, and certain situation. Theme becomes a basic development of whole story, so it must represent the whole part of story of the novel. The reader should conclude the whole story to find out the theme of literary work, which has a wide and abstract generalization.
2.2 Characterization

Another intrinsic element is characterization. Characterization is the description of clean image about someone who appears in a story. In fiction, it is used terms such as character and characterization. Absolutely the terms do not refer to the similar meaning, and in this paper it will be used in the different meaning. Using the term “character” in kinds of English literature aim to different meaning, namely as the characters are presented in the story, and as attitude, interest, and moral principle of the characters (Stanton, 1965:17) Between character and characterization has an intact unification.

Term of “characterization” has an intensive meaning because it includes a view of character, how the characterization is, and how the placement and description are in a story, so that it is able to give an explicit illustration to readers.

The characterization refers to realization technique and developing character in a story. In fiction, realization technique is type. So, there are two aspects in characterization namely: content and type. Absolutely, what and who the character is not important as long as readers can identify the character (Jones, 1968:33), or readers can understand and interpret them based on logical story and perception.

Abrams (1981:20), character is people who are presented in narrative work or play interpreted by readers have a moral quality and certain disposition expressed by words and action. From the quotation we know that between a character and personal quality relate to readers’ acceptation. For the character’s personality is interpreted base on words (verbal) and other behavior (non verbal). Differences among the first character and the others are more determined by personal quality than viewed physically.
It has wide meaning that characters, because it is including the problem about the person of story. Whereas characters just refers to person in the story. A character is the people appear in a story of novel, and the readers interpret it as the person who has a moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed of what they do. Characters occupy strategic position as the carrier and the teller of messages, moral or something to the reader intentionally (Nurgyantoro, Burhan.1998: 165). In the novel, character usually show with physical marking, situation of social, behavior, nature and habit. The people in a play are referred to as characters. We asses them on basis what they say and do. Description of characters also helps us to understand the author’s intent. In real life, we are told from an early age not to judge people by external appearance, but in fiction the opposite is more often the case physical description is invariably a sign of what hicks beneath the surface. Given the brevity of most short stories, these physical details may be minimal but revealing in their lack of particulars.

There are five kinds of character in fiction based on point of view and observation, namely:

2.2.1 Main Character and Peripheral Character

By reading a novel, the readers usually face to several characters that appear in the story. But each character has different rolled. Based on the role and level of importance there is an essential character being appeared continuously. So, it seems to dominate the story which called the main character. The main character is called the Hero or heroic. The term ‘hero’ does not mean someone who is brave or noble but it means may be good or evil, low or high born. Main character is the character that emphasized in the novel. A
main character appears in most of the story, either as subject or object. In certain novel, main characters always appear in almost each event and can be found in each page of novel. The main character is a character that is given a priority story in novel. He is presented and talked a lot as a figure of incident or given incident. Even in certain novels, main character appears every event and is shown every page of novel. In other novels main character is not appeared every event, but event is still linked of him. For the main character is talked a lot and always relate to other characters. He establishes to develop all plots. On the contrary, appearance of peripheral character in a story is less, not significant, and will appear if there is a relation with the main character directly or not. On the other hand, there are characters that appear once or something in the story, and maybe relatively in short portion, which is called the peripheral character. The peripheral character is called the villain. The peripheral character is the characters that supported the main characters and held an important role to the story of a novel.

2.2.2 Protagonist and Antagonist

Based on the function of character’s appearance it is categorized into protagonist character and antagonist character. Readers often identify themselves to certain characters, give sympathy and empathy, and involve themselves emotionally to the characters. Such the character is protagonist character (Altenbernd & Lewis, 1966:59).

Protagonist character is a character that is admired by readers, and well-known as a hero. Protagonist character shows something appropriate with our view's expectation. Then readers often know him because of having a similarity, and as if his problem is also reader’s problem.
A fiction must contain conflicts, especially faced by protagonist character. The conflicts are caused by Antagonist character. Antagonist character usually opposites to protagonist character directly or not, physically or mind.

Conflict is not only caused by Antagonist character (some characters), but also other things beyond individual activities, such as: disaster, accident, environment and society, social rules, moral value, higher power and strength, etc. The cause of conflict that is not done by a character called as Antagonist force (Altenbernd & Lewis, 1966:59). Perhaps conflict is caused by himself, for example: a character will make an important decision and take a consequence that caused conflict himself.

2.2.3 Simple Character and Complex Character

Based on characterization, it is divided into simple character and complex character (Foster, 1970:75). Simple character is a character that has only one personal quality, and one characteristic. As a human character, he is not revealed all side of his life. He does not have attitude and behavior that be able to startle reader. His attitude and behavior is flat, only reflects one characteristic. Simple character’s characterization is really simple, and formalized only one sentence or even phrase.

Simple character can do some actions; otherwise actions will be back to formalized character. Thus, reader can understand easily simple character’s behavior. Simple character is easily known and understood, more familiar, and stereotype (Kenny, 1966:28).

Complex character is a character has and is revealed all sides of his life. He has certain formalized characteristics; nevertheless he can show kinds of his attitude and
behavior even opposite and difficult to guess. Therefore generally his characteristic is difficult to describe. His life is similar to human’s real life, and often gives surprise to reader (Abrams, 1981:20-1).

2.2.4 Static Character and Developing Character

Based on developing character or not in novel, it is divided into static character and developing character. Static character is a character that has no change or development of character as the result of events happen (Altenbernd & Lewis, 1966:58). This character looks like less involving and not affects any change of environment for having communication.

On the contrary, developing character is a character that has change and development of character for developing and changing events and plot. He interacts in environment actively, and everything will affect his attitude, character, and behavior. Thus, developing character will get change in the beginning, middle, and ending story according to demanding the coherence of comprehensive story.

2.2.5 Typical Character and Neutral Character

Based on the reflection of character to a group of human in real life, character is divided into typical character and neutral character. Typical character is a character that is presented only his individuality, and job quality or nationality (Altenbernd & Lewis, 1966:60). Typical character is a person or a group of people as a part of organization in the real world. The reflection certainly is indirect and not comprehensive, and the reader
who interprets based on his/her perception for the character in the real world and his/her understanding for the character in fiction world.

On the other hand, neutral character is a character exists for the story. He/she is really imaginative character who just lives and exists in fiction world. He presents just for the story, or even absolutely he is the owner of the story.

2.3 Setting

When the reader reads a novel, they actually are faced a world that had been completed by the character and the events in the novel. But of course, those things are less complete because the characters need living space, place and time, like human’s living in the real world.

In other hand, novel not only needs characters, story and plot, but also setting. Setting usually directs to the definition of place, connection of time and social environment where the event happens. Setting gives the basic of story correctly and clear. The setting is important to give realistic impression to the readers, created a certain situation at a glanced is really happened. So, the readers feel easier to create their imagination and participation to criticize the story.

2.3.1 Setting of place

Setting of place directs to the location where the event happened in a story. The use of setting which certain name should reflect the geographical condition of place. Each place must have their characteristic, which differentiate with the others. The description
of the place is important to give impression to the readers, because they will consider that the events are really happened in the place of the story.

Setting of place in a novel usually consists of several locations and it will move from one place to another place because there’s a development of plot and characters. Setting of place is decided by the accuracy of description, function, and the unity with another setting’s elements.

2.3.2 Setting of Time

Setting of time is related to the problem of when the event happens in a story. The problem of when is usually connected with factual time, that has connection with Historical events. The readers try to understand and enjoy the story based on the period.

2.3.3 Setting of Society

Social setting directs to the problem which are related to the behavior of social life in certain place and certain time in a novel. Social setting has connection with the system of social life that contains many problems in complex scope; it can be habits, costumes, religion, ideology, and the way of thinking.
2.4 Plot

Plot is important element of fiction or literary work; even most of the readers consider it as the important element among the other element of a novel, such as characterization, theme, point and point of view.

Stanton stated that plot is the story that consists of events order, but each event is connected by causality. (Nurgyantoro, Burhan.1998: 127) one event is caused or caused the others. Meanwhile, Kenny stated that plot is the events shown in a story, which are arranged according to causality. The existence of the plot depends on three essential elements; event, conflict, and climax. Event can be meant by a change of one situation to the other. Conflict is a dramatic thing, directed to competition between two balanced powers and show action – reaction. Event and conflict usually have a close relation. They can cause each other, actually conflict is event. There are certain events that can be happened as the result of conflict happened. According to Stanton, climax happens when the conflict had reached level of the highest intensity, and it can be avoided. It means that climax must be happened because it is the meeting point between two or more situations, which are contrary and it decide how the problem will be solved. (Nurgyantoro, Burhan.1998:127).

Plot of the story contains the element of time order; either it is given explicitly or implicitly. Therefore there are earlier event, next event and the last event of the story. However, plot in a novel seldom serves events order chronologically and harmoniously, but it can be started and ended by any event. So, that the first step can be in the beginning of the story or text, and it also can be wherever the authors want.
According to Tasrif, there are five steps in a plot. The first, the introduction step is the opening of the story, giving earlier information, which is useful for the base of the base of the next step. Second, the step of generating circumstances begins when the conflict happened at the first time and it will develop or being developed its intensity. Third, the step of rising action is conflict that happened in previous step will become more developing and become developed intensity. The external and internal conflicts, contras among the interest, problem, and characters which tend to climax, cannot be avoided anymore. Forth, step of climax when conflict and contras that happened to the characters reached culminating point. The main characters as subject and object of conflict will realize the climax. A long fiction maybe has more than one climax. The last step is the denouement, it is the step which conflict and contras reached climax, which has being solved and made clear. (Nurgyantoro, Burhan.1998 : 149).

2.5 Point of View

Point of view is one of the elements in a novel which classified as literary device by Stanton. However it does not mean that the role of viewpoint will influence the story. The form of point of view will influence the reader’s reaction about the fiction in many things as well, point of view directs to the way of telling the story in a novel. It is the way or perception which is used by the author as a device to appear character, action and many kinds of event, which form the story in a fiction to the reader. So, point of view truthfully is the strategy, or technique that is chosen by the author intentionally to tell his idea and the story.
Point of view is the technique that is used by the author to find and tell the meaning of his artistic works to the readers. The authors expect that the reader can accept his technique. Point of view has psychological connection to the readers. The readers need clear perception about the viewpoint. The readers understanding of a novel will be influence by a clear point of view. Point of view is not only considered as the way of dramatic, but also considered as serving thematic definition. Because a novel offers values, attitude, and live perception through point of view.