2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 The Definition of Novel

The word comes from the Italian, Novella, which means the new staff that small. The novel developed in England and America. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on data nonfiction, author of novel can change according to the desired imagination.

Sumardjo (1998: 29) says that “novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting”

A novel is a totality, a comprehensiveness that is artistic. As a totality, the novel has passages elements, most related to one another in close and mutually dependent. The elements of a novel-builder who then collectively form a totality that-in addition to the formal elements of language, there are many more kinds. The division of the element in question is the intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

Intrinsic Elements (intrinsic) are the elements that build the literary work itself. Elements are what because the literary present as a work of Martial Arts. Intrinsic elements of a novel element (directly) participate and build the story. Extrinsic elements (extrinsic) are the elements that are beyond the works of Martial Arts, but indirectly affect the building or system of the organism's Martial Arts. Extrinsic elements of a novel must be still seen as something important.
Wellek & Warren (1956). As an intrinsic element, the element also comprises a number of extrinsic elements. The element in question (Wellek & Warren, 1956: 75-135), among others, is the state of individual subjectivity authors who have attitudes, beliefs, and outlook on life all of which will affect the work that he wrote. In short, elements of the author biographies will also determine the pattern works it produces. Extrinsic element next is psychology, psychology of the author either in the form (which includes the process of creativity), psychology readers, as well as the application of psychological principles in the works. The division of the intrinsic elements of the structure works belonging traditional Martial Arts is the division based on the form and content elements—a dichotomous division of real people with little objection received.

Novel is narrative text informing of prose with a long shape that including some figures and fiction event. The intrinsic elements of novel are plot, setting characterization, point of view, and theme.

2.1.1 The Theme

Theme, according to Stanton (1965: 20) and Kenny (1966: 88) is the meaning contained by a story. But there are many meanings conceived and offered by the story (the novel), then the problem is a special meaning which can be expressed as the theme.

The theme is the ideas of common bases that sustains a work of literature and are contained in the text semantic structure and sabagi regarding commonality or differences (Hartoko and Rahmanto, 1986: 142). Themes distilled from the motifs contained in the relevant work that determines the presence of events,
conflicts and situations. The theme became the basis of development of the whole story, so he is animating the whole story. A common theme has a generalization, wider, and abstract. Principal themes as the meaning of a work of fiction is not deliberately hidden because precisely this that is offered to the reader. However, the overall theme is the meaning of which supported his story by itself would be hidden behind a story that supports it.

Theme is the main idea that the writer expresses. Theme can also be defined as the underlying meaning of the story. Theme is another prime element of literature, which contains the central idea of all literary forms such as a novel, drama and short story. It reflects innocence, experience, live, death, reality, fate, madness, sanity, love, society, individual, etc.

Stanton and Kenny (Nurgiyantoro, 1965: 70) have stated that theme is a meaning of story which especially explains a big part of its elements in the simple way. It is more or less synonymous the central idea and central purpose.

The expanding of story does not always parallel with the framework because the idea will often develop suitable with the author’s will. This is approved by (Hamalian and Frederick R Karl, 1976: 23) where they claim that before writing a story, the author will frame his ideas first. But when he thinks that the idea has become so usual in life and bored, he develops it out of the basic framework and makes his story more interesting to be enjoyed and implemented his readers.
Theme is also a general basic idea that supports a literature, and it implies in the text as semantic structure and connects with the similarities and differences. Themes become basic development of the whole story, so it must represent the whole part of novel.

2.1.2 Plot

Stanton (1965: 14), suggested the plot is a story that contains the sequence of events, but each incident is only connected in cause and effect, an event which caused or led to the occurrence of other events. Kenny (1966: 14), promoted to the plot as the events shown in the story is not simple, because the author set the events based on the relation of cause and effect.

Plot is the serial arrangement of incidents, ideas or events. In literature, the plot encompasses all the incidents and provides aesthetic pleasure. The story of the novel progresses through various plots and conflicts.

According to Forster, plot is events in story that has pressure to causal relationship (1970: 93). According to Stanton (1965: 14) is story that contents sequence event but every event connected by causal relationship, one event cause or caused to the other events.

Plot may be defined as a story's sequence of incidents, arranged in dramatic order. One is tempted to insert the word “chronological.” But doing so would exclude many stories that depart from this strict ordering of events.

The plot is decided by three essential elements: events, conflict, and climax.
2.1.2.1 Event

So far it has repeatedly referred to the term or the occurrence of events and talks about fiction, but has not stated what the actual event. Connection events are events that serve to link important events (read: functional events) in sequencing the presentation of the story.

2.1.2.2 Conflict

Conflict, which is actually quite important events (so, it will be functional events, major, or kernel), is an essential element in the development of the plot. Conflict is something that dramatic, referring to the struggle between two forces are balanced and imply action and retaliation (Wellek & Warren, 1989:285)

2.1.2.3 Climax

Conflicts and the climax is of paramount importance in the structure of the plot, both of which are the main elements of plot in fiction. Climax by Stanton (1965: 16), is when the conflict has reached the highest level itensitas, and when (it) is something that is inevitable happened.

2.1.3 Characters

In fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray character that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate.

Characters may be flat, minor characters; or round and major. The main character in a story is generally known as protagonist, the character who opposes
him is the antagonist. Character is revealed by how a character responds to conflict.

Every stories hinges on the actions undertaken by its main character, or protagonist, a term drawn from ancient Greek tragedy that is more useful in discussions of fiction than such misleading terms as hero or heroine. Additionally, stories may contain an opposing character, or antagonist, with whom the protagonist is drawn into conflict.

Abram (1981: 76) says that “Character is people who are appeared in a narrative prose or novel and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed in what they say and what they do”.

Character is the people in a novel are referred as characters. We assess them on the basic of what the author tells us about them and on the basic of what they do and say. Another point to remember is that the characters are part of broader pattern. They are members of a society, and the author distinctive view of who people relate to society will be reflected in the presentation of every character.

2.1.3.1 Main and peripheral character

The Main characters the actors which appear the most in the story and always have connection with other actors. The main characters are the most dominant told in the story either do an action. Main characters really determine the development of plot. The main character in a novel could be more than one in the different major quality.
Peripheral characters are the actors who have part in supporting the story. The presence of the peripheral characters in whole story is smaller. In other words, peripheral characters in the whole story are limited and they are usually only related to the main characters.

2.1.3.2 Protagonist and Antagonist Character

Protagonist is identical with all the good character inside the actors which had been chosen and created by the author. According to Altenberd and Lewis (1966: 59) that protagonist is a character who is admired by the readers, which always called as a hero because he always does ideal role and follows the rules and value in the society. The readers often give sympathy to the protagonist characters.

The character show hope and value can be supposed as protagonist character. Yet, sometimes there is character who does not give us the morality value. Luxemburg (1992: 145) Antagonist is the opposite character of protagonist either physically and psychologically. The Antagonist character usually causes conflict for protagonist. Although there are other things such as disaster, accident environment and society, social rules, moral values, authority and etc can cause conflict but if it is not done by a character, they are called as antagonist force.

2.2.4 The Setting

Background elements can be divided into three main elements, namely a place, time, and social. Backgrounds on the location of the place suggest the occurrence of the events recounted in a work of fiction. Elements may be used where the places with a certain name, initials, there may be certain locations
without exact name. Background of time associated with the problem of "when" of events recounted in a work of fiction problem "when" is normally associated with the factual, the time to do or be associated with historical events. Social background suggested on matters relating to the conduct of social life of the community in a place that is told.

Rene and Austin (1982: 131) is concerned with the places where story take a place. Setting refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily lifestyle of the characters and climate of the story.

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.

2.2.4.1 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 event really happened in the place of the story.

Settings of place in a novel usually consist 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.

2.2.4.2 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.

2.2.4.3 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.

2.2.5 The Point of View

Understanding about point of view, Point of view, suggests the way a story is told. It is a way and or views of the author used as a means for presenting the characters, action, background and events that make up the story in a work of fiction to the reader. Today the importance of perspective in works of fiction no longer challenged. Viewpoint is considered as one of the important elements of fiction and decisive. The deviation angle of view is not just a matter of first or
third person, but rather a selection of characters who "he" or "I", anyone who tells
it, kids, adults, the villagers who do not know anything, modern man, politicians,
students, or other

The point of view or narrative perspective, characterized the way in which
a text present a person, event and setting. The point of view discusses about who
is telling story, or from which position the events are perceived. In general, point
of view is differentiated into three kinds: first person point of view, third person
point of view, and mixed point of view.

Almost all narrative points of view can be classified as either first person
or third-person. In first person narration, the narrator is a participant in the action.
He or she may be either a major character or a minor character and may be close
to the event in time or distant from it.

Points of view is the author’s vision, that is, the angle from which the
events are seen narrated, from the outside, from inside, from above or bellow.
While the style as the sound of the author’s voice (that is, as the mode of utterance
rather than the tone). And the specific relationship between voice and vision is
this: whatever the particular voice may be tenor or bass, light or dark, gentle or
tough the vision should suit the voice.

There four basic of “angle of vision” or point of view, they are:

2.2.5.1 The omniscient point of view

In which the author himself tells the story in the third person. The narrator
knows everything about everyone in the story and can bring into plays as much of
that knowledge as he chooses.
2.2.5.2 The first of point of view

The writer must whether the “I” is to be major or minor character, protagonist or observer, or someone merely repeating a narrative he has heard at second hand.

2.2.5.3 Observer’s point of view

In a modification of omniscient point of view, there is the narrative related from the vision of the single character used by the author as a central observer or central intelligence through whom anything cleared.

2.2.5.4 The objective point of view

Though it too is third person narrative like the omniscient point of view, the author using this technique refrains from making asides, commenting on the action, or addressing the reader. The author becomes a seeing eye that reports but does not interpret.