2. THE INTRINSIC ELEMENTS IN NOVEL

2.1 Theme

Theme is a common thread or repeated idea that is incorporated throughout a literary work. A theme is a thought or idea the author presents to the reader that may be deep, difficult to understand, or even moralistic. Generally, a theme has to be extracted as the reader explores the passages of a work. The author utilizes the characters, plot, and other literary devices to assist the reader in this endeavor. A theme is the central idea or ideas explored by a literary work. John Gardner puts it this way: “By theme here we mean not a message—a word no good writer likes applied to his work—but the general subject, as the theme of an evening of debates may be World Wide Inflation.” While we might start with an issue or theme in mind, themes will also develop or emerge as we write. It may not be until the editing stage that you even begin to recognize our themes. Having recognized them, our themes will help you determine what to cut from our story or novel and what to highlight.

The theme in a piece of fiction is its controlling idea or its central insight. It is the author’s underlying meaning or main idea that he is trying to convey. The theme may be the author’s thoughts about a topic or view of human nature. The title of the short story usually point’s to what the writer is saying and he may use various figures of speech to emphasize his theme, such as: symbol, and allusion.

2.2 PLOT

Plot is the pattern of events and situation in a narrative or dramatic work, as selected and arranged both to emphasize relationships, usually because and effect, between incidents and to elicit a particular kind of interest in the reader or audience, such as to as surprise or suspense.
Although in a loose sense the term commonly refers to that sequence of chief events which can be summarized from a story or play, modern criticism often makes a stricter distinction between the plot of a work and its story.

Plot concerns the organization of the main events of a work of fiction. Plot differs from story in that plot is concerned with how events are related, how they are structured, and how they enact change in the major characters. Most plots will trace some process of change in which character are caught up in conflict that is eventually resolved. Plots may be fully integrated or “tightly knit”, or episodic in nature. The plots is how the author arranges events to develop his basic idea; it is the sequence of events having a beginning, middle, and end. The short story usually has one plot so it can be read in one sitting.

The plot is the selected version of events as presented to the reader or audience in a certain order and duration, whereas the story is the full sequence of events as we imagine them to have taken place in their ‘natural’ order and duration. The story, then, is the hypothetical ‘raw material’ of events which we reconstruct from the finished product of the plot. The plot often includes an inciting incident near the beginning of the story, a conflict between opposing forces, rising action leading up to a crisis, or turning point, between the characters and resolution that wraps the story up.

2.3 CHARACTER

Character is one of the intrinsic elements in literature. Where, the character has a very important position in astory fiction. Characters are the people that do the action so that created a story.
In a novel, character is very closely related with the plot. Both very closely related between one with others. Plot is usually as a prominent supporter, whereas character is element that sparking the event realize plot.

There are five ways that use the author to present their character in story (Edgar V. Roberts, 1993:135-136), they are:

1. **Action.** What characters do is our best way to understand what they are. The action may also signal qualities such as naivete, weakness, deceit, a scheming personality, strong inner conflicts, or a realization or growth of some short.

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

3. **Dramatic statement and thoughts.** Altought the speeches of most characters are functional essential to keep the story moving along they provide material from which you can draw conclusions.

4. **Statement by other character.** By studying what character say about each other, you can enhance your understanding of the character being discussed.

5. **Statement 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.

Based on different point of view and observation, character devided into: major character and minor character, protagonist, and antagonist, and flat character and round character.
2.4 POINT OF VIEW

Point of view is another element of the narrative, through which a writer tells the story. Point of view is the perspective from which the story is told and how the authors has chosen to tell a story is another fundamental element of literature. The two majors point of view are first-person and third-person point of view. First person point of view indicates that main character is telling the story. A first person narrator’s point of view will normally be restricted to his or her partial knowledge and experience, and therefore will not give us acces to other characters hidden thoughts. First person point of view is a point of view in which an “I” or WE serves as the narrators of a piece of fiction. The narrator may be a minor character, observing the action. While first person point of view can allow a reader to feel very close to a specific character’s point of view, it also limits the reader to that one perspective. The reader can only know what this character knows. Some writers, especially beginning writers, have a tendency to get stuck in first person point of view.

First person narrators are one the character in the story. They may be either a major or minor character. Whichever characters tell the story, he or she has limited knowledge. It follows that this will affect just what we learn. Another concern with a first-person, is bias. Since the character/narrators tells the story from his or her own perspective, there may be distortion or omission. This raises the question of reliability. One of the streght of the first-person point of view is a sense of directness. We gat the information first hand, as if we were there when the events occurred. We may find the narrator addressing us (the readers) or we may find a dramatic context where we overhear what is said to another character.

Third person point of view is usually involves an unseen narrators who tells the story from an all-seeing or omniscient, partially all-seeing or limited omniscient or totally objective
stand point. The third person point of view directs that the narrator is telling the story. A third-
person narrator may be omniscient and therefore show and unrestricted knowledge of the story’s
events from out side or “above” them; but another kind of third- person narrator may confine our
knowledge of events to whatever is observed by a single character or small group of characters,
this method being known as ”limited point of view”.

Third- person narrators are outsiders (i.e, not active participants in the story). As a result,
our experience is less direct. The narrators may enter in to the thoughts and feelings of various
characters or may provide an objective reporting of the events. Some variations on the third-
person point of view: omniscient: the narrator, along with knowing the events of the story knows
the thought and feelings of the other characters and is able to share these with us. Limited: the
narrator focuses on the thoughts and feelings of only one character. We may find an objective
report of the events or we may learn of them from the view point of one character. All others
characters are seen from the only outside. Objective: the narrator simply reports what he or she
observes, including conversation and description of the scene.

2.5 Setting

When the readers read a fiction, truthfully, they are facing with a world, world in a
possibility, a world that had been completed by the characters and the problems. But, those
things are less complete because the characters need living space, place and time like human’s
life in real world. In other words, fiction as a world not only needs characters, story, and plots,
but also needs setting.

Setting usually directs to the definition of place, connection of time, environment, where
the events happened in a story. Setting gives the basic of story correctly and clearly. This thing is
important to give realistic impression to the readers, creates a certain situation at a glance it is really happened. So that, the readers feel easier to operate their imagination and participate to criticize the story generally.

The element of the setting can be differentiated into three principal elements: setting of place, setting of time, and setting of society. Although each of these elements offers different problems and can be discussed separately, but actually they are related and influence each other.

**Setting of Place**

Setting of place directs to the location of the events happened, the use of this place with special name should observer geographical condition of the place. Each of places must have their own characteristic, which make different with another place. Its description between place accurately and realistic is not suitable will make the reader important to give impression.

**Setting of Time**

Setting time is related to the matter of when the events with history, knowledge and the reader perception and then using to try in sphere story. The reader has to enjoy the story based on time. The existence and flowering some or accuracy time can profitable to give impression to the reader and make the story is really happen in this time.

**Setting of Society**

Setting in social is related to the social life in that place, the tradition of social life embrace many problems in complex scope and to lift up the setting in social in movie the writer should know about the area such as the habits life, tradition, cultural, etc.