CHAPTER II

REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 What is novel?

Novel is a story which tells about someone life. Novels do not, however, present a documentary picture of life. Along side the fact that novels look at people in society, the other major characteristic of the genre is that novels tell a story. In fact, novels tend to tell the same few stories time and time.

The source or the inspiration of writing novel can be based on true story. Their true story re-telling in a story that we call as life experience. This true story more reliable than the other one that which based on imagination. It is because the second one sometime could not happen in real life.

“Writers have, of course, always been interested in the world around them, but the development of the novel reflects a move away from an essentially religious view of life towards a new interest in the complexities of everyday experience. Most of novels are concerned with ordinary people and their problems in the societies in which they find themselves” (John Peck and Martin Coyle, 1984:102)

Novel can be reflects of our daily living around them. It could be easier because we just need to take from our daily activities and our experiences. Put the ordinary story and also tells about the ordinary person story’s. Lifted up from the social problems, economic also about culture.

“A lot of novels have young people as the main characters, for it is often the young who feel themselves to be most at odds with conventional standards. You will have made considerable progress in understanding the particular novel
you are reading if you can see how it sets certain individuals against society or their family.” (John Peck and Martin Coyle, 1984:102).

Do not, however make the mistake of believing that the novel is written to put across the point. Some novel are moralists. The message of their novels tells about the update reality in our society. Nowadays the novels not only tells about the young people love relationship but also the moral crisis, education and other social life. But it would be so so simple to say that the important thing about their novel messages they pearch.

2.2 Intrinsic Elements

2.2.1 Theme

Theme or themes refers to the result of general and abstract thinking of a wrinting. In this part, idea become the general thinking of the novel. In literary study the consideration of themes relates to meaning, interpretation, explanation, and significance. Though themes are usually extensive and complex, separate ideas may be named by a single word.

Theme as the delover part in a novel, must be related with the other elements to build a good story. As a necessary part in a novel, it is important to know clearly what is the theme. Because it just have a little bit different with an ordinary sentence.

“Although a single word may name an idea, it does not operate as an idea until it is put into a sentence or assertion. In other words, an idea needs a subject and
predicate before we can use it as a basis of understanding. It is important to recognize than an assertion of an idea is not the same as an ordinary sentence.” (Edgar V.Roberts & Henry E.Jacobs,1993:361)

We can say that a single word as an idea after we build it into a sentence. Which needed a subject, predicate and the other supporting parts like in an ordinary sentence. But we need to know deeper that eventhough both build on subject and predicate, an idea is not the same as an ordinary sentence. We need to recognize the both parts by analizing the meaning of the sentence or the idea.

Without no consideration to analyze the sentences, it could be difficult to recognize which one of both. Ideas are presented along with the expression or implication that certain conditions and standards should be highly valued.

“All stories have a theme or purpose, no matter how deviously the author choses to present it. At one time authors stated their purpose, but such a procedure has become old-fashioned; no self-respecting writer at present will do more than imply this theme. He suggests it through character, atmosphere, setting, plot and style—thus theme is a kind of composite statement which requires our comprehension of numerous other elements.” (Hamalian and Karl, 1967:323)

To show the theme, the authour may tells by the other elements parts of the novel. There are character, atmosphere, setting, plot and style. It could be more intersting to concluting the theme if we recognize it.

Hamalian and Karl (1967:324) said that “Remember that theme hunting is possibly the most enjoyble, and rewarding, part of a short story, but it is also the most dangerous, the most open to wild error. If you want to find meaning, you must to put yourself in the writer’s hands and efface part of yoursel. Otherwise every story, regretabbly, will sound exactly like you. ”
We really challenge to find the theme. But be careful it is enjoyable in the other hand, also dangerous. Because a little mistake will bring the story error and the reader can be confused. So we can imagine as the real author of the story to make easier us to find the meaning or the theme.

2.2.2 Plot

Plot is the arrangement of whole conflict that found in a story. By this plot, we can tells the story briefly without lose any necessary part of the incidence. It is the easy way if we want to analyze the characters of the story.

It’s very important to know the information of the story first. We can start by who are the figure of the story, what happen, when, and where. We can not do anything without this essential data for the further step like in human life, those are become the breath.

“Plot are made up mostly of **actions** or **incidents** that follow each other sequentially. Finding a sequential or **narrative** order however, is only the only the first step toward the more important consideration-the plot, or the control governing the development of the actions.” (Edgar V. Roberts and Henry E. Jacobs 1993:88)

To make a true arrangement of the plot is a good method to make the readers understand the channel of the story. When we make the random arrangement, it could be confusing the readers because the story is error. So, the right arrangement plot is the right one method.

“When we speak of the **dramatic structure** of a story, we refer to the exact way in which our emotional involvement in its plot is increased and relaxed. The first part of this dramatic structure is the **exposition**, which provides the reader with essential information-who, what, when,
where-he or she needs to know before continuing.” (R.S. GWYNN, 2002: 8)

It necessary thing to know who is the actor, but not only limited just for her or his name but also the profession and the other important information. What happen, when, and where should be complete with the “who” above. Those are become the basic information that should we get from person. It is become a very necessary thing before we continue to next step because, we will understand clearly and would not confused in the further step.

Hamalian and Karl (1967:167) defines that “At one time in the development of the short story, plot predominated. Stories were often thought of as forms of pure entertainment, and one spoke of a good plot or a compelling plot. One read the story, often enough, for the plot; and if the plot flagged, so did interest.”

The plot were often thought by the stories. It’s related one each other, good plot will produce a good story and both side. Plot can barely be identified; and although this may be a good thing for the development of the story, it is often frustrating for the reader.

2.2.3 Character

Character is the actors or actress who take take a part in the story. They are who play their own position as a protagonist or antagonist, and as the main character or the supporting character. The protagonist usually plays as a good or
a kind character and could be the winner in the end of the story. The antagonist become the bad one and the loser. The main character become the central of the story and supporting character plays as who support the antagonist or be the protagonist character.

Gwynn (2003:11) says that “Every story hinges on the actions undertaken by its main character, or protagonist, a term drawn from crying an ancient Greek tragedy (literally “first debater”) that is more useful in discussions of fiction than such misleading term as hero or heroine. Additionally, stories may contain an opposing character, or antagonist, with whom the protagonist is drawn into conflict”.

Character plays a great novel. By the character we could know the situation and condition the of the player. The character may be sad, happy, mad or etc. A character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being.

Through what the characters do or feel, it could be bring the reader in the same situation by imagine if they really do the same or feel the same in real life when they read it. Being sad if the characters sad and on both side.

“Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate” (Edgar V. Roberts, 1995: 131)

There are so many things that character show by their action. Sometime if the protagonist show a happy action, the the antagonist will mad and try to revenge. One laught, the other one cry. One cry, the other will happy and so on.
“Finally, character is of interest for the very personal reason that we want to see how the other people live, how they make a decision and react to responsibility, how they pursue their goals. Think of characters in stories and novels as real people, and than let your imagination go.” (Hamalian and Karl, 1967:238).

By study their character we could about their daily life or their culture. How they face a problem and to find the way out even the way they sleep and so on. In the other words, we could know about everything about them. Concern about this, the story will bring us to imagine them as ourselves in real life.