1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Roberts (1993:1) says, “Literature refers to compositions that tell stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, and analyze and advocate ideas. Before the invention of writing, literary works were necessarily spoken or sung, and were retained only as long as living people performed them.” Taylor (1981:1) says, “Literature, like other arts, is essentially an imaginative act, that is, an act of the writer's imagination in selecting, ordering and interpreting life-experience.”

Literature may be classified into four categories or genres: (1) poetry, (2) prose fiction, (3) drama, (4) nonfiction prose. Usually the first three are classed as imaginative literature. Prose fiction, or narrative fiction, includes myths, parables, romances, novels, and short stories.

Watson (1979:xi) says, “Novel is the name of a literary kind, and there is a story to tell about how, over the centuries, its substanced has widened and its conventions changed.” Watson (1979:158) says, “Novel is a fictional prose narrative of length, usually with a claim to describe the real.” Novel may be classified into two categories: (1) intrinsic elements, (2) extrinsic elements. Nurgiyantoro (2003:23) says, “Unsur intrinsik sebuah novel adalah unsur-unsur yang (secara langsung) turut serta membangun cerita.” It means that the intrinsic elements in a novel are the elements that directly build the story. The intrinsic
elements of a novel are theme, characterization, plot, point of view, style, and settings. Nurgiyantoro (2003:23) says, “Unsur ekstrinsik adalah unsur yang berada di luar karya sastra itu, tetapi secara tidak langsung mempengaruhi bangunan atau sistem organisme karya sastra.” It means that the extrinsic elements in a novel are the elements that indirectly build the story. The extrinsic elements are biography of the author, psychology (psychology of the author, psychology of the readers, and the application of psychological principles in the works), environmental of the author such as economy, politics, and social, and so on.

The writer will give “The Analysis of the Intrinsic Elements in Kathryn Stockett’s Novel The Help”. These are the theme, the characterization, the plot, the point of view, the style, and the settings. Yelland (1983:189) says, “The theme is the central thought in a literary work.” The characterization is the representation of a person in a narrative work of art such as a novel, play, or film. The plot is a literary term defined as the events that make up the story, particularly as they relate to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect, or by coincidence. One is generally interested in how well this pattern of events accomplishes some artistic or emotional effect. The point of view is a device for the narrator to indicate the position from which an action is observed and narrated. An author of a fiction must choose a point of view from which he will narrate his story. The style is the manner, that is the codified gestures, in which the author tells the story. In fiction, setting includes the time, location, and everything in which a story takes place, and initiates the main backdrop and mood for a story.
The elements of setting may include culture, historical period, geography, and hour. Along with the theme, the characterization, the plot, the point of view, and the style, the settings is considered one of the fundamental components of fiction. All of them are essentially in a novel. A novel cannot be writing without the intrinsic elements.

In this paper, the writer chooses this topic because she is interested in the story of this novel. This novel tells three women during the formative years of the civil rights movement in Mississippi, where it was dangerous to push the boundaries of segregation for both blacks and whites – though for very different reasons. The Help tells a historical story about women, a story that will make you laugh, and probably cry, and it will likely leave you a better person for having seen it. In pitch-perfect kiss, Kathryn Stockett creates three extraordinary women whose determination to start a movement of their own forever changes a town, and the way women-mothers, daughters, caregivers, friends-view one another. A deeply moving novel filled with poignancy, humor, and hope. The Help is a timeless and universal story about the lines we abide by, and the ones we don’t.

1.2 The Problem

The problem is to find out the intrinsic elements in Kathryn Stockett’s Novel The Help.

1.3 Scope of the Study

This study is focused on the analysis of the intrinsic elements: the theme, the characterization, the plot, the point of view, the style, and the settings.

1.4 Reason for Choosing the Topics
The writer chooses this topic because she is interested in the story of this novel which tells three women during the formative years of the civil rights movement in Mississippi, where it was dangerous to push the boundaries of segregation for both blacks and whites – though for very different reasons.

1.5 Purpose of the Study

- To share the information about the intrinsic elements in a novel: the theme, the characterization, the plot, the point of view, the style, and the settings.
- To give some contribution to the study of literature for readers through this paper.