2. REVIEW AND RELATED OF LITERATURE

2.1 The definition of novel

The word “novel” comes from the Italian, Novella, which means the new staff that small. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms or 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.

Rees (1973:106) says that novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and action representative of real live are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity.

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.

Novels, however are fictional, that is to say, they have been made up. A character in anovel can’t be compared to a real person from whom he or she has been copied, because, for example, there is no Jane Eyre in real life. She or any other character in a novel, only exist on the page. If an author tells you that a character is five foot with blue eyes, you can’t say: “no, I think the character is nearly six foot with brown eyes.”

Novel is one of many possible prose narrative forms. Richard Gill in his book (1985:78) states that; in the writing, there is a recognition that a novel is
something especially made by an author so that a reader will respond to it in a particular way. The good candidate has recognize three things about a novel: the events of the novel, the author who has created them, and the reader for whom the novel is written. In any good writing about a novel, these three things should be mentioned. They are, however not separable. For instance, the events of a novel are only there because the author has put them there, and they are only recognized as events when read by a reader.

The author, of course is the most important element; the events of the novel and the reactions of the reader depend upon what he or she chooses to do. Because without an author there could be no book at all, but there is also a much more important reason: a novel is a world especially made in words by an author.

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.

Intrinsic elements (intrinsic) are the elements that build the literary work itself. Elements are what because the literary presents as a work of Martial Arts. Intrinsic elements of a novel element (directly) participate and build the story.

2.2 The Theme

Theme is one of the fundamental components of fiction. Theme means what the novel can be summed up as saying. Another way of putting it would be to talk of the ‘ideas’ of the book. According to Wikipedia, theme is a broad idea, message or moral of a story. The message may be about life, society or human
nature. Themes often explore timeless and universal ideas and are almost implied rather than stated explicitly.

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.

Hartoko and Rahmanto (1986:142) says that 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.

Tema adalah gagasan dasar umum yang terdapat dalam sebuah karya sastra dan yang terkandung di dalam teks sebagai struktur semantis dan yang menyangkut persamaan - persamaan dan perbedaan - perbedaan. (Hartoko dan 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.

Theme is also a general basic idea that supports a literature, and it implies in the text as semantic structure and connects with similarities and differences. Themes become basic development of the whole story, so it must represent the whole part of novel.

2.3 The 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 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.

Perrine (1974:41) says that plot is the sequence of incident or events which the story is composed by and it may conclude what character says or thinks, as well as what he does, but it leaves out description and analysis and concentrate ordinarily on major happening.

Kenny (1966: 14) says that the plot as the event are displayed in a not simple story, because the author set the events was based on a causal connection. The plot is basically sequences of events in logical and chronological relations are interrelated and are caused or experienced by the characters. The plot outline is divided into three parts, namely early, middle, and end. The first part contains the exposition that contains instability and conflicts. The middle part contains the
climax which is the height of the conflict. The final section contains troubleshooting.

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.

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.

Hartoko (1985:48) says that there are two types of plot. They are:

a) Flashback plot (mixed plot)
   This technique is used by the author to display events in the past.

b) Flash-forward plot (progressive plot)
   This technique is easier to understand by the reader because the author tells the story chronologically.

2.4 The Characterization

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.

Fiction is a form of creative work, so how authors create characters and develop the story was not separated from the freedom of creativity. Fiction offers the life model which attitudes and experienced by the characters of story according to how the author in looking life itself. Because the author is
deliberately created the world in fiction, he has the complete freedom to display
the characters according to his taste, whoever the person, whatever his social
status, however his attitude and whatever the problems faced.

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
characters in a story is generally known as protagonist, the character who opposes
him is antagonist. Character is revealed by how a character responds to conflict.

Character is the people in a novel are referred as characters. We asses
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.

**Main and peripheral character**

The main character are actors which appear the most in the story and
always have connection with others 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.

2.5 The Setting

Rene and Austin (1982:131) say that setting refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily lifestyle of the characters and climate of the story.

Gill (1985:106) says that setting is a broad word. It covers the places in which characters are presented; the social context of characters, such as their families, friends and classes; the customs, beliefs and rules of behavior of their society; the scenes that are background or the situation for the events of the novel; and the total atmosphere, mood or feel that is created by these. All of them are examples of setting. When we study a novel, we should pay attention to setting, because it can make a contribution to the book. A successful setting is one which is appropriate to the section of the novel in which it appears and also, possibly, to the book as whole.

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 the 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 the historical events. Social background suggested on matters relating to the conduct of social life of the community in a place that is told.

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.

2.5.1 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 different 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.

Setting 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.

2.5.2 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 period.

2.5.3 Setting of Society

Social setting directs to the problem which are related to the behaviour 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.

2.6 The Point of View

The point of view can be interpreted as how a story is told. Abrams state that point of view is the way of the author used as a means of displaying the characters, actions, background, and various events that make up the story in a fictional text to the readers. So, the point of view is the way, strategy, or tactic that is deliberately chosen by the writer to express stories and ideas. Selection of point of view in fiction, in many cases will affect the freedom, sharpness, and objectivity in telling stories, and it will also influence the level of plausibility of the story.

Point of view suggests the way a story is told. It is the way and or views of the author used as means for presenting the characters, actions, 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 firts of third person, but rather a selection of characters who “he” or “I”, anyone who tell it, kids, adults, the villagers who do not know anything, modern man, politicians, students, or other.

The point of view or narrative perspective, characterization 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 below. 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 are four basic of point of view, they are:
2.6.1 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.

2.6.2 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.

2.6.3 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.

2.6.4 The objective point of view

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