2. REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 The Definition of Novel

Novels and short stories are two forms of literature that once called fiction. Differences between the novel and short stories are a formality in terms of shape, in terms of story length. A long story says hundreds of pages, it cannot be called as a short story, but more appropriately called a novel. Novel is able to present the development of one character, a complicated social situation, relationships that involve many or few characters, and a variety of complicated events occurring in greater detail. The novel is able to create a complete universe at once complicated. This means that the novel is both easy and more difficult to read when it is compared with the short story.

Nurgiyantoro (2005:11) says, “Novel can freely express something, to present something more detail and more involving many complex problems. This includes various the story elements that build the novel.” It means that life has many problems, and many people share their real life’s problem in the novel, so the reader can learn about many kinds of problems of life.

Novel is used to show and express an extra ordinary event that happened to someone. It means that novel is a way for the writer to find out extra ordinary happened in the story. By reading the novel, it is hard to get the event if the story is not read many times episode by episode. Because of that, making the important quotations will help the writer understand what event happened.

Novel is one of many possible prose narrative forms. Richard Gill in his book (1985:78) says that in the writing, here is a recognition that a novel is
something specially made by an author so that a reader will respond to it in a particular way. The good candidate has recognized 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.

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 that 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.

2.2 What is Plot?

Plot is basically sequences of events in logical and chronological relations which are interrelated, 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.

Kenny (1966:14) says, “Points out the plot as the events are displayed in a not simple story, because the author set the events was based on a causal connection.” It means the plot contents sequence events but every event connected by causal relationship, one event cause or caused to the other events.
Stanton (1965:14) says that the plot is a story that contains the sequence of events, but each incident was only connected in cause and effect, the events that caused one and also cause the occurrence of other events. Appearance of events for events that only based on the order of time is not necessarily a plot. To be a plot, the events must be processed and made creatively, so that the results of processing and making itself is something beautiful and interesting, particularly in relation to the relevant works of fiction as a whole.

Plot can be divided into several types. There are the progressive plot and regressive plot. In a progressive plot, the events arranged: early, middle, and end. A novel is called progressive if the events which are narrated chronologically, the first event followed by the events that happened later. While the regressive plot also called as flash back plot is arranged on the contrary, for example: the middle, beginning, end or the end, beginning, middle.

On the basis of quantity, there are single plot and plural plots. Plot is called single when the events contain only one primary event, while the plot is called plural when containing a variety of primary events and other events. When viewed from its quality, there are dense plot and loose plot. The dense plot is when the main plot of the story doesn’t have a space to be added another plot. Conversely, the loose plot is when it has possibility to inserting another plot.

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 or the structure of action is used to indicate almost any kind of action that found in a story, including the closed plot, the open plot, and the straight narrative with little or no serious complication.

Staton (2007:26-29) states that plot is a series of the events in a story. How a certain event affecting another event that cannot be ignored, since the event will be affecting for all the story. Plot is very close to the existence of the character. If the story only has a little in character, there will be more close and simple to plot, in contrast a novel that has many characters in the story the plot will be more complicated. Plot also helps the reader in understanding the story of the novel. The clarity of the plot makes the reader easier in understanding the story. Usually a good or popular novel uses simple plot, so the strength of the novel also depends on the plot.

Plot also has its own rule. There should be clear, real, and logic, where the beginning, middle, and the end of the story. The existence of the plot itself depends on two essential events: conflict and climax, these events usually have a close in relation. Conflict is a dramatic thing which direct to the competition between two balance powers and shows action reaction. It is usually reflected or accompanied by the external and internal action. In addition to conflict inside the mind, literary works may focus on conflicts between individuals, between individual and a social force and between individual and a natural force. It is important to note that conflicts do not necessary just belong in one category. The conflict is often forces character to make a decision: to act or not to act, to compromise or to refuse. The point of this character make these choices are
usually lead the story to the climactic moment, and the effect or implication of this choice usually represents the conclusion of the story.

The second event is climax; climax is the highest point of interest, the moment when the conflict is most intense. The time when the consequences of a character’s action become inevitable and the main points of the plot merge. In literary work plot is classified into three major parts: plot based on the criterion of times order, plot based on the criterion of number, plot based on the criterion of content.

A. Plot Based on The Criterion of Times Order

The criterion of times order means the time that related to the condition when the chronological order event happens on the story. Times order is related with the step or plot, and the author is free in manipulating the times order. Times order also help the reader easier to determine which event that happens in the beginning, middle or at the end of the story.

On the criterion of times order the plot is differentiate into three parts: progressive plot, flash back plot, and mixed plot. First, the progressive plot, is a plot in a story when the events are shown chronologically, the first event is followed by the next events. In other word the story starts from the earlier step (situation, introduction, and conflict) then the middle step (rising, conflict, and climax) and finally the last step (solution).

Second, flashback plot is the plot in a story when the time order of the event is regressive or not chronologically. It means that the story is not started from the earlier step but from the middle or from the last step and then back to the
beginning before reach the final. This plot serve conflict directly, event the conflict that almost reach climax, while the readers have not known the situation and the problem yet.

Third, the mixed plot is the mixture between progressive plot and flashback plot. Because mixed plots have two kinds of plot, so it is difficult to be done, and almost none novel uses mixed plot.

B. Plot Based on The Criterion of Number

Besides the plot has a criterion of times order, plot also has a criterion of number. It refers to the number of plot. Perhaps a novel has only one plot, and it is called single plot, but in many cases novel can also has more than one plot as well and it is called sub-plot.

A fiction story which has a single plot contains about one character and usually develops a story only by telling about the main character that is called protagonist. The story commonly follows the type as the main character, and conflicts that he/she got. Usually this kind of plot is used in biographic novel. Of course this plot also shows other characters in the story that involves conflicts too, but this character only appear to support the main characters.

The other plot is called sub plot, it develops a story by giving more than one plot and characters in it. Its structure contains a main plot, some additional plots (sub-plots) based on the order of importance and the role of characters in the story. Sub plot means the series of event that is relate and become a part of the main or the first plot but still have a distinctive feature itself. It is possible in a
sub-plot has parallel with another sub-plot. This term is a kind of efforts to stick out of the show the significance of the story.

C. Plot Based on the Criterion of Content.

Nurgiyantoro (1998:152-156) differentiates this plot in three majorities. They are plot of fortune, plot of character, and plot of thought. Plot of fortune characters connects to a story that tells about the luck and the fortune of the main character’s destiny in a novel. He divided this plot in to six kinds, they are: (1) Action plot is the plot which is arranged in conflict and the resolution. (2) Platonic plot is the plot which ends with sadness and makes the reader feel empathy. (3) Tragic plot is the plot which makes the reader feel affected because the main character who does not know about the problem that comes and had faced. (4) Punitive plot is the plot which ends with the failure of the main character that cannot attract the reader’s sympathy. (5) Sentimental plot is the plot which the main character gets the victory after facing the problem. (6) Admiration plot is the opposite of tragic plot which makes the reader admire because the main character can overcome the problem at the end.

Plot of character refers to the importance of the character which becomes the focus of attention. Plot of character is more attentive with the characters condition than the events that related to the plot. The plots of character are: (1) Maturing plot is the plot in which the main character grows to be mature. (2) Reform plot is the plot in which the main character takes the responsibility of calamity. (3) Testing plot is the plot in which the main character leaves the failure and denies the dream.
Plot of thought tells something that will become a way for the readers to think about willingness, feelings, kinds of obsession and the other things that can be mentioned as the problems of human life generally. Plot of thoughts is differentiated into four categories, they are: (1) Education plot is the plot in which changes of spiritual of the main character does not influence the behavior. (2) Revelation plot is the plot in which the main character does not know the condition and then can find the privation secret. (3) Affective plot is the plot in which the believenes or attitude of the main character changes but the philosophy does not. (4) Disillusionment plot is the plot in which makes the reader feel disappointed because the main character looses the dream and falls into despair valley.

**The Diagram of Plot:**

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Exposition
     \___________/
     |           |
Rising Action | Falling Action
     |           |
     \___________/
     Resolution
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### 2.2.1 Exposition

Exposition is the laying out, the putting forth of the materials in the story-the main character, their backgrounds, their characteristics, interests, goals, limitations, potentials and basic assumptions. It may not be limited to the story’s beginning, where it is most expected, buy may be found anywhere. It is in which
the characters are introduced, the background is explained and the setting is described. It is a genre that is used in all literary works as a help to the readers to understand it very well.

The purpose of exposition is to explain something, and this may be done through several methods. A few of the methods include identification, definition, classification, comparison and analysis.

The exposition is the introductory material which creates the tone and mood of the piece. Pertains about the beginning of a narrative and encompasses the beginning of the plot, but it is not actually need to represent at the start of the text. It is also the author's narrative providing of some background pieces information to the audience, characters' histories, setting(place and time).

In the exposition, the reader is introduced to characters by means of description. It may reveal both the physical and personality traits of characters. It is the foundational block by which we will identify characters later in the story as either protagonist or antagonist, either flat or round, either static or dynamic. The setting is also revealed in the exposition. The setting will tell us both the time and place of the story. It may also reveal the mood of the story. Thus, the exposition is the first step to creating a dynamic and well written story.

2.2.2 Rising Action

Rising Action is the onset of major conflict- the plot. The major participants are the pro antagonist and antagonist, together with whatever ideas
and values they represent, such as good-evil, freedom-suppression, independence-dependence, love-hate, intelligence-stupid, knowledge-ignorance and the like.

In literature, the raising action comprises all the decisions, background circumstance and character flaws that combine to create twist and turns toward a climax. It is the part of plot where obstacles stand in the way of the protagonist achieving his goal. It means that the challenges faced by protagonist begin by being fairly easy to overcome, but as the story progresses, those challenges escalate become more dramatic.

Rising action keeps the tension and the suspense strong, which keeps the reader always aim. There is conflict in the rising action, without conflict there is no story rather there is just a series of uninteresting events. Conflict in fiction can make for dramatic dialogue. A scene where two people are arguing, each trying to get their own way, can be gripping to read.

The rising action of a plot is the series of events that build up and create tension and suspense. It can be identified as the ingredients that complicate matters in a plot. The tension is a result of the basic conflict that exists and makes the story interesting.

2.2.3 Climax

Climax is a consequence of the crisis. It is the story’s high point, which may take the shape of a decision, an action, an affirmation or denial, or an illumination or realization. It is the point when the protagonist completes the growth of her character arc, coming into her new stature. It is where everything
changes, the new way of being is created, the problem is solved, or the attempts to
solve it finally fail.

The story climax is what all the rising action has been leading to. The
incidents and events of the story are becoming more and more dramatic, with
more and more riding on them. And finally, the high point of the story is reached.

Climax is the point at which the major dramatic question has been
answered. It is usually the most exciting part of the story, where the most dramatic
action takes place.

2.2.4 Falling Action

Falling action is what happen after the main problem of the story has been
solved, simply ended directly after the climax, at the height of the action. It deals
with everything shifts then, everything is different afterwards and the falling
action shows that. It leads the reader to the denouement of the story. Without the
falling action, the audience would be left wondering what happens next. It is
important because it gives the audiences satisfaction.

2.2.5 Resolution

In literature, resolution is simply the closing chapter or scene. It should be
noted that the resolution is different from the climax. Consider how movies are
structured. On the other hand, is the short scene after the climax where things get
clarified and all the loose ends are tied up.
Typically, a resolution can be used in all forms of storytelling. However, although resolutions are very common, not every single story will have one. This is especially true if a story ends without all questions being answered. This is called an open ending and can possibly lead to a sequel.

The resolution occurs in the final chapter of the novel. It is the part of the story that wraps up all the loose ends. It is the chapter or scene that occurs after the big climax. Most stories will have a denouement, but sometimes if there is an open ending, the story will just conclude with the climax.