2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Novel

Novel is a story which tells about someone life. Novel tells stories, which are usually defined as a series of events described in a sequence. The novel has been a part of human culture for over a thousand years, although its origins are somewhat debated. Regardless of how it began, the novel has risen to prominence and remained one of the most popular and treasured examples of human culture and writing. Its form and presentation tends to change with the times, but it remains an essential part of the literary cultures of nearly all societies around the world.

The source or the inspiration of writing novel can be a 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. Abrams (1981:226) state that the term novel is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the work of middle length called the novelette; its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot (or plots), ampler development of milieu, and more sustained exploration of character and motives than do the shorter, and more concentrated modes.
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 is very important to know the information of the story first. We can start by who are the figures of the story, what happen, when, and where. We cannot do anything without this essential data for the further step like in human life, those are become the breath.

Hamalian and Karl (1967:167) defines that one time in the development of the short story, plot predominated. Stories were often thought of as forms as pure entertainment, and one spoke of a good plot or a compelling plot. This conception of a story has changed. Plot has as it were, suffered a downfall. In fact, critics now hardly speak of plot as such-it has become a component of other elements; to such as extant that it is difficult to find modern stories featuring plot, for example any disscussion immediately carries the reader of into character, theme, even setting, and atmosphere.

The plot was 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. Like climax and denoument, plot can barely be indetified and although this may be a good thing for rhe development of the short
dtory, it is often frustrating for the readers because plot is like an iceberg above the submerged and hardly discernible by eye.

2.3 Character

Abrams (1981: 42) defines that characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as possessing particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it the dialogue and from what they do—the action. The grounds in the characters’ temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speech and actions are called their motivation. A character may remain essentially “stable,” or unchanged in outlook and disposition, from beginning to end of a work.

2.4 Theme

Theme or themes refers to the result of general and abstract thinking of writing. In this part, ideas 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. Hamalian and Karl (1967:323) state that all stories have a theme or purpose, not matter how deviously the author choose to present it. Usually the author suggests it through character, atmosphere, setting, plot, and style – thus theme is a kind of composite statement which requires the comprehension of numerous other elements.
To understand the theme requires a lot of guesswork by asking what a particular story is about, a question which usually leads to a great deal of speculation. The whole process should not course be a matter of hit or miss, unless we assume as at time we might that the author was confused by the creation.

### 2.5 Setting

Hamalian and Karl (1967:59) state that the setting of the story can mean many things besides the obvious where it takes place include the location, the background, and the regional aspect. It can designate a particular time, historical era, and a political situation. From the setting of the story, we know the beginning of the story set and setting also affects what the characters do. Setting is not only a particular time and a particular place, or a very substance of a region, but also how the people things, how they react, their prejudices, their insanities, and their lifestyle with all elements that related indirectly.

Setting also includes the background: aspect of atmosphere, a series of details, nuances which give a certain shape to theme and plot. In other word we can say that setting is usually integrated into other aspects in a story, plot, theme, character, and philosophical implication.

Setting in literary work is important because it may stir the reader’s imagination as well as reveal the significance of the action. The element of setting can be differentiated into three principle element: setting of place, setting of time,
and setting of society. Although each of these elements offer situations but actually they are close influence each other