2. REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. NOVEL

Novel is a length story which tells about life experience of human being. It can be made base on imagination. The imagination is not really life experience, it is impossible in real life.

“The novel is an impossible history, for history has become impossible. It is powered by a negative utopianism: it creates an image of an artificial reality, but not of a better one as a prophet would. Modern novel are Dystopias, the sting in the tail of the earlier desire to leave this world and so was unable to return to it.

This means.” (Coates, 1983: 17)

According to George Watson (1979: 3) “Novel is the name of a literary kind, and there is a story to tell about how, over the centuries, its substance has widened and its conventions changed.” So it means novel is literary work, narrate about the life in centuries ago. Of course, novel is a way to send message in social, such as in novel find character that plays role hero and felon. Hero in novel will be success but not felon will be loser. From this message the reader can get inspiration that hero is good but felon is bad.

Novel can also content the knowledge, such as in novel message in novel by Sparks there is found technical of diving and sail. This technical is important to reader who likes to dive and sailing may be style of character to play action in the ship or on the water. Reader will be interested in reading the novel if the knowledge shown besides story in novel has sense to reader.
Reading a novel can help reader to think the conversation of character, it makes the imagination improved became more criticism. Because the reader thinks what thing is good to support. In the beginning of novel is not interesting in the ending, because it takes the attention the reader to read the whole story. Watson (1979) said that:

“A novel is a way of learning about how things were or are-cognitive instrument; and those who distrust stories as evidence should consider how often in conversation we use them to make points or answer questions.”

“The end of the novel, like the end of children’s dinner-party, must be made up of sweetmeats and sugar plums. That is a plain directive from Trollope to the reader that is novel is a novel, and not record of real events.” (P. 3-4)

According to Watson (1979: 6) that “The novel is always subject to a comparison with reality, a critic has remarked of social fiction, and therefore found to be illusion.” It means to reflect the life experience can interpret in a novel. Novel is also picturing of social life in fiction.

Novel is usually written in the past tense because the author tells story that happens in the past, the author imagine the story firstly then interpret it in writing so the imagination first then writing in the past tense. In addition novel is written in past tense because it is a heritage of senior novelist, like saying of Watson (1979) that:
“Why most novels are mainly composed in the past tense? And why is it that when readers or critics recount the plot of a novel, or any part of one, they commonly translate it into the present?

The simplest answer to these questions is that we conventionally associate past tense with telling a story, and present tense with analysis. In ordinary conversation, it is worth nothing, anecdotes are usually in the past tense, even when they are offered as fictitious.” (P. 6-9)

2.1.1 Character

Character is very important element in literary works such as novel, drama or even poems. The character can be human, or even animal. In a novel, the character usually dominated by human as the character, while the character in a novel has his/her own personality equal to human. The personality of the character will lead the character to act such emotional, behavioral, and all the logical things that deals with the problems which be faced by the character. Therefore, the character of the novel mostly has a value of a human in real life. According to Abrams (1981:20) says that character is the persons presented in dramatics of narrative work who are interpreted by reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say and what they do in action.
In novel, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. 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, to quote Robert and Jacobs (1995:131). There can be simplified that the character in a novel is a description and a representation of a person qualities. It can be shown by the creation of the characters in a novel from their action, gesture, speech, and behavior, these term can be used by the readers to identify the characters in a novel, because the character in a novel has equal qualities as a person in real life. The attempt of the author describes the characters in a narrative work known as a characterization. According to Di Yanni (1990:36) says that Characterization is the means by which the writers present and reveal the characters.

The author of the narrative work established the characterization by showing two main distinctions as the alternative method for revealing the characters in a narrative; they are indirect presentation or by showing and direct presentation or by telling. In indirect presentation or by showing, the traits of the characters are revealed by action and speech of the characters, the author presents the characters talking and acting, this make the readers infer to what motives and disposition lie behind what the characters say and do. In direct presentation or by telling, the characters are described by the author, the narrator, or by other characters. They describe the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters.
According to Robert (1995:135) there are five ways to disclose the characters in a fiction:

a. Actions.
What characters do is our best way to understand what they are. As with ordinary human beings, fictional characters do not necessarily understand how they may be changing or why they do the things they do. Nevertheless, their actions express their characters. Actions may also signal qualities such as naiveté, weakness, deceit, a scheming personality, strong inner conflicts, or a realization or growth of some sort.

b. Descriptions, both personal and environmental.
Appearance and environmental reveal much about a character’s social and economic status, of course, but they also tell us more about character traits.

c. Dramatic statements and thoughts.
Although the speeches of most characters are functional—essential to keep the story moving along—they provide material from which you can draw conclusions. Often, characters use speech to hide their motives, though we as readers should see through such ploy.
d. Statements by other characters.

By studying what characters say about each other, one can enhance his or her understanding of the character being discussed. Ironically, the characters doing the talking often indicate something other than what they intend perhaps because of prejudice, stupidity, or foolishness.

e. Statements by the author speaking as storyteller or observer.

What the author, speaking with the authorial voice, says about a character is usually accurate, and the authorial voice can be accepted factually. However, when the authorial voice interprets actions and characteristics, the author himself or herself assumes the role of a reader or critic, and any opinions may be questioned. For this reason, authors frequently avoid interpretations and devote their skill or arranging events and speeches so that readers may draw their own conclusions.

According to Nurgiyantoro (1998: 176-191), characters can be categorized based different of point of view and observation as follows:

A. Main Character and Peripheral Character

In a novel, there are several characters presented. Nevertheless, each of the character has a different role. Based on the role of characters in developing the plot, characters are distinguished into main character and peripheral character.

Main character is a character which is very important and usually dominating the whole story in a literary works. He is often presented whether as
the doer of an action or the one who is affected in the action. Main character in a novel can be more than one; however its superiority values are not always to be the same. Its superiority is determined by its domination, and its influence to the development of plot as a whole.

Peripheral character is a character which is presented only once or a couple of times in a story and it may be in a portion of narration which is relatively short. The appearance of peripheral character in a story is less, not important, and its appearance only if there is a relation with the main character directly or indirectly.

**B. Protagonist Character and Antagonist Character**

Based on the function of appearance, characters are distinguished into protagonist character and antagonist character.

Protagonist character is the most favorite character by the readers and popularly called hero. Readers often identified themselves with certain characters, giving sympathy and empathy to protagonist character. Because it presents something which is conform to the readers’ point of view, norms manifestation, and value. In short, all the things that the character felt, thought, and done, it all represents the readers.

Antagonist character is stated to be the opposite of protagonist character directly or indirectly, physically or psychologically. In other words, this character gives a conflict to story.
C. Simple Character and Complex Character

Based on the characterization, character can be distinguished into simple character and complex character.

Simple character is a character that has only a certain individual quality and one certain character. As a character of human being, any possibility of his life is not revealed. He does not have any characteristics and behavior that can give any surprising effect to the readers. This kind of character is monotone, his behavior and characteristics is flat and reflect a certain character only.

Complex character is a character which is different to simple character; the character has a life side and personality that is revealed. He could have certain characteristics that can be formulated, but he can present various characteristics and behavior, even may be has a contradiction and hard to be guessed. In comparison with simple character, complex character is more resemble to the real human life besides having some possibility of behavior and actions, he often gives a surprise.

D. Static Character and Developing Character

Based on the criteria whether the character is developed or not, character can be distinguished into static character and developing character.

Static character is a character that essentially does not experience any change and development as the result of events. This kind of character seems not really involved and influenced by any environment changing that happened
because of a relationship among human being. Static character has a constant and undeveloped behavior and characteristic, since the beginning to the end of the story.

Developing character is a character that experiences a change of characterization in accordance with the developing and changing of event and plot narrated. The character interacts with his environment, whether it is social, nature, or even others, and all of it will influence his behavior and characteristic. Thus, the character will experience to be change and developed from the beginning, in the middle, and until the end of the story according to the coherence of the story as the whole.

E. Typical Character and Neutral Character

Based on the reflection of the character to the group of human, character can be distinguished into typical character and neutral character. Typical character is a character which is individually less presented, but more of its works or nationality is presented, or some other things that possibly more represent. It is a description and reflection or reference of one or group of people as a part of one institute which exist in the real life.

Neutral character is a character that exists only for the story itself. It is an imaginary that lives and exists only in fiction. He presents or presented for the story or even as the storyteller, or the main character. His existence does not to represent or to describe something outside him, someone outside of his real life.
2.1.2 Plot

In a well-done story, all the action and incident, speeches, thoughts, and observations are linked together to make up an entirety, sometimes called and organic unity. The essence of this unity is development and resolution of a conflict-orconflicts-in which the protagonist, or central character, is engaged. In pattern in which the protagonist meets and resolves the conflict is called the plot, which has been compared to the story’s map, scheme, or blueprint. The plot is based on the interactions of causes and effects as they develop sequentially or chronologically. That is, the story’s actions follow one another in time as the protagonist meets and tries to overcome the forces of opposition.

2.1.3 Theme

Fiction necessarily embodies issues and ideas. Even stories written for entertainment alone are based in an idea or position. Thus, writers of comic works are committed to idea that human difficulties can be treated with humor. More serious works many force characters to make difficult moral choices, in the thought that in losing situation the only winner is the one who maintains honor and self respect. Mystery and suspense stories rest on the belief that problems have solutions, even if they may not at first seem apparent. Writers may deal with the triumphs and defeats of life, the admirable and the despicable, the humorous and the pathetic, but whatever their goal, they are always expressing ideas about human experience.
2.1.4 Intrinsic Approach

According to Wallek and Warren, intrinsic approach is the emphasis on the analysis of the text. Intrinsic approach starts from the literature. History of modern literature developed after the emergence of romanticism. This flow can only change the system of Neo-Classical tradition. In the 19th century popular literature examines the origin. Many methods based survey of modern literary forms, namely in the French method of explication de texts there. In Germany, developed a formal analysis to develop a formal analysis based on the parallels between art and art history. Russian formalist movement in Czechoslovakia and Poland to develop the study of the literature. Many novel not only see the connection with the work of social structure, study of artistic methods, and techniques of narrative point of view.

Wallek and Warren (1973:75) say that the approach is based on the intrinsic structural of point of text and literature. This means the intrinsic approach emphasizes the inter text analysis by describing the elements of prose that described previously. Relationship with the art of literature and art of music is very diverse and complicated. Sometimes they influence each other. Theory of art and taste can be studied and related to the theory and literary tastes of artist. Besides the issue of sources and influences, inspiration and cooperation, there is another problem, namely literary works often produce the same results with the result of a painting and musical. The term is just as vague metafon.

Furthermore Wallek and Warren said, one approach is to find the purpose and theory of the artist creator. A more useful is based on the comparison of
works of art, social and cultural background the same, can unravel the background of time, place setting, and social background art and literature.

Furthermore, it Wallek and Warren said that the golden age of literature in the days of Elizabeth is not matched by progress in the field of fine arts. The various branches of art which plastic art, literature, music has the evolution of each with a different tempo and it has elements of different structures.

2.2 Miracle

Miracle is an event not ascribable to human power or the laws of nature and consequently attributed to a supernatural, especially divine, agency. Such an event may be attributed to a miracle worker, saint, or religious leader. A miracle is sometimes thought of as a perceptible interruption of the laws of nature. Others suggest that God may work with the laws of nature to perform what are considered miracles.

Gray (1984:127) says that in miracle plays is a form of late medieval drama. Dramatisations of saint’s lives and miraculous events and legends (distinguished from the mystery play which dealt with biblical stories). The most famous example is the cycle of forty-two French plays called *Miracles de Notre Dame* (late fourteenth century).

Miracle are gracious and mighty works of God that display his unique power and dominion over all creation, including life and death. They are “gracious” because God in his mercy chooses to reveal himself supernaturally in a way that displays his willingness to interact with mankind.