2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theme

Theme is the idea of the author that is presented in his/her work. It is the basic story that dominated the subject matter of a literary work. Hamalian et al (1967:323) say that theme is a kind of composite statement which requires our comprehension of numerous other elements. Goodman (2003: 167) says that theme is the main idea of the story, the theme of story is different from the plot. The author tries to understand the whole problem internally by studying a number of issues in relation to the existence of an individual as well as the relationship between the individual and society.

2.2 Plot

Plot is a series of stories. Abrams in Siswanto (2008:159) say that the plot is a series of stories that formed by the stages of events that weave a story presented by the actors in a story. Goodman (2003: 19) says that plot tells the important events that occur in a story, and plot is the series of incidents in the order in which they take place. Most of the story, the narrator makes the plot. Narrator is the person who tells the story. Usually, the narrator is the writer or a character in the story.

Plot and story are different. Aziez et al (2010:68) say, “…if it is in a story, we say “And then?” if it is in a plot, we ask “why?”. Story is just the content of the novel, but plot tells the important incidents or events from introduction to resolution in a story that takes place and time. Plot can be flashback (mixed plot) and flash-forward (progressive plot). Storyline or plots can
be defined as the way the author to establish the events in a row by taking into account the law of cause and effect so it is a unitary piece, round, and intact. Plot consists of several stages: introduction, conflict, complication, climax, denouement, and resolution.

The introduction is the stage of events in a fictional story that introduces the character or background of the story, such as the character's name, the character's origins, physical characteristics, and properties. Conflict is the tension between the two forces in a story. Goodman (2003: 59) says that conflict occurs when there is a struggle, a fight, or a strong difference of opinion between characters. As you might expect, conflict in a story generally leads to action. Conflict also occurs when a character clashes, or struggles, with a force of nature. Conflict with nature also plays an important part in the story. Sometimes, a character experiences inner conflict. Inner conflict is a struggle that takes place in the mind of a character.

Complication is the center of the pestle fiction increasingly keen for various reasons. Climax is part of the storyline that illustrates the tension that was followed by a turning point. Denouement is part of the plot after climax is reached. Resolution is the final stage of the story that all the problems can be described, all the misunderstanding can be explained, and all secret was opened. A surprise ending means that the ending is different from what most readers expect, or anticipate. However, the author usually provides clues and hints to help the reader guess and understand the surprise. The clue will help you to figure out the ending of story.
2.3 Character

The people in a novel are referred to as characters. Character is person who carries the events in fiction that it establishes a narrative of events. If we examined it in term problem, character can be divided in to flat character and round character. Flat character is characters that are simple and static. Round character is character that has the complexity and dynamic character. The round character usually plays as the main figure in a story. If we examined the characterization in terms of characters personality, can be distinguished on the protagonist and antagonist. Protagonist is a character with good personality and positive, most readers preferred this character. Antagonist is a character with a bad personality and negative, most of the readers hate this character.

Characters are part of a broader pattern. They are member of society and the author’s distinctive view of how people relate to society will be reflected in the presentation of every character. We assess them on the basis of what the author tell us about them and on the basis of what they do, think, say, and their image. Aziez et al say that characterization can be disclosed by: a) what they say about themselves b) what the other character was said about them c) what the narrator or author was said about them d) reaction of another character e) the character’s reactions to certain situations f) the reaction of the character to environment g) physical characteristic and the shape of their bodies h) the way they dressed i) accent or their social position j) their attitudes k) their education l) customs and the mood of their souls. There are various ways that an author or narrator can show what a character is like. The author can describe what looks
like. The author can tell what a character thinks about and say. The author can also describe a character’s action. All of these characterize the people in a story. Sometimes, during the course of a story, the character change. This is known as character development. Character introduced at the beginning of a novel will usually come into collision with society. The opening chapter will expand the picture of the characters and the society they live in. The novel will bring various characters into confrontation and put characters into problematic situation.

2.4 Setting

Setting is background of story that describes place, time, and atmosphere in a novel. Abrams in Siswanto (2008:173) say, “Setting is general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in every episode or part of place. But Hamalian et al in Siswanto (2008:149) say that setting in fiction not just place, time, event, the atmosphere and objects in a particular environment, but also can be the atmosphere related attitudes, way of thinking, prejudice, and lifestyle of a community in response to a particular problem. Goodman (2003: 105) says that setting is the time and place of the action of the story, when and where the action takes place.

Hudson in Siswanto (2008:150) divided settings into two types. Social setting describes the state of community, social groups and attitudes, customs, way of life, language and other events that underlie the events. Setting physics refers to the physical form, the place or area.
2.5 POINT OF VIEW

Point of view is the way of author see the character, events, places, and time by his/her own style. Roberts et al (1995:180) say that point of view refers to the position and stance of the voice, or speaker, that authors adopt for their works. Kinds of point of view: 1) narrator omniscient, 2) narrator observer, 3) narrator observer omniscient, 4) narrator the third person omniscient.