CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Fiction writing is any kind of writing that is not factual. Fictional writing most often takes the form of a story meant to convey an author’s point of view or simply to entertain. The result of this may be a short story, novel, novella, screenplay, or drama, which are all types (though not the only types) of fictional writing styles.

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. Reeve (1785) says that novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it is written. Based from the quotation above, a novel seems as the portrayal of human life and behaviour in reality. On the other words, the novel tends to be the representative of the activity of human real life, which concerns too many things and aspects such as: ambition, feeling, emotion, desire, obstacles in life, problem, etc.

According to George Watson (1979:3) says that 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.

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 (1979:3-4) says that 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.

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 (1979:6-9) says 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.
2.2. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic approach is a kind of approach which analyzes a literary work based on the text and the structural points of contain in literary work itself. So it is only focused on inside elements of the story that obviously cannot separate each other. The structural points on a literary works can be classified into five classifications, they are: character, plot, setting, theme, and style. Of these five elements, character is the who, plot is the what, setting is the where and when, and style is the how of a story.

2.2.1. 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.

2.2.2. Plot

Plot is one of the elements of fiction and organized the sequence of events and actions that make up the story. A novelist uses plot to arrange the sequence of events. In most stories, these events arise out of conflict experienced by the main character. The conflict may come from something external, like a dragon or an overbearing mother, or it may stem from an internal issue, such as jealousy, loss of identity, or overconfidence. As the character makes choices and tries to resolve the problem, the story's action is shaped and plot is generated. In some stories, the author structures the entire plot chronologically, with the first event followed by the second, third, and so on, like beads on a string. However, many other stories are told with flashback techniques in which plot events from earlier times interrupt the story's "current" events. According to Foster (1980:87) says that a plot is a narrative of events the emphasis falling on causality. The king
died and the queen died of grief is not plot, the time sequence is preserved, but the sense of causality overshadows it.

Plot must be effective and it includes a sequence of incidents that bear a significant causal relationship to each other. Causality is an important feature of realistic fictional plot because something happens because of a result something else. In other words, it's what mostly happened in the story or novel or what the story's general theme is based on, such as the mood, characters, setting, and conflicts occurring in a story. An intricate, complicated plot is known as an imbroglio, but even the simplest statements of plot can have multiple inferences, such as with songs the ballad tradition.

Talking about plot means we talk about the actions or events that are usually resolved at the end of a story. The fictional plot maybe a struggle between opposing forces, love and many others and it is usually resolved by the end if the story.

There are five essential parts of plot:

1. **Exposition** - The beginning of the story where the characters and the setting is revealed. The exposition is the introduction to the characters and setting of the story. The exposition hooks the reader, providing enough interest and information to the intended audience to encourage the reader to continue reading.

2. **Rising Action** - This is where the events in the story become complicated and the conflict in the story is revealed (events between the introduction and climax). The rising action introduces the conflict or problem in the
story. This part of the plot tells us what it is that the main character or protagonist is facing. During the rising action, the main character struggles with this conflict or problem. The conflict may be:

a) Character vs. character: the problem the protagonist faces is one involving another character

b) Character vs. society: the protagonist faces a problem involving something in the society in which they live (example: racism)

c) Character vs. self: the character has some internal struggle inside themselves

d) Character vs. nature: the protagonist struggles with some natural force (tornado, harsh climate, etc.)

3. **Climax** - The climax is the high point of the story, where a culmination of events creates the peak of the conflict. The climax usually features the most conflict and struggle, and usually reveals any secrets or missing points in the story. Alternatively, an anti-climax may occur, in which an expectedly difficult event is revealed to be incredibly easy or of paltry importance. Critics may also label the falling action as an anti-climax, or anti-climactic. The climax isn't always the most important scene in a story. In many stories, it is the last sentence, with no successive falling action or resolution.

4. **Falling action** - The falling action is the series of events which take place after the climax; it is where the protagonist must react to the changes that occur during the climax of the story. The events and complications begin
to resolve them. The reader knows what has happened next and if the conflict was resolved or not (events between climax and denouement).

5. **Denouement** - This is the final outcome or untangling of events in the story. The part of a story or drama which occurs after the climax and which establishes a new norm, a new state of affairs—the way things are going to be from then on. The author often ties up the loose ends of the story to have the plot reach a conclusion.

   In a story, the events maybe rise and fall repeatedly and actually a plot develops a series of complications or intensification of the conflict that leads to a moment of great tension. Sometimes the author will use some techniques in writing the plot to make the story more interesting or to add a twist or turn. Foreshadowing is where the author may hint at what might happen in the future. Flashback is where the author might tell us something that has happened in the past to help explain the present. Irony is when the author has something happen in the story that is the opposite of what the reader expects.

   In general, plot can be divided into two types, they are closed and open. This division is based on the way how an author presents the resolution of his story, they are:

   1. Closed plot: in this type of the plot the end of the story is clear because the author presents a definite resolution of conflict. Most narrative works use closed plot, because the end of the story is clear, readers do not have to think a lot about it.
2. Open plot: this type of plot has little or no resolution at all. The author, however, creates some clues in the story that will lead his readers to conclude the resolution of the story. “Crane in his work, The Concept of Plot states that any novel or drama represents a composite of three elements: action, character, and thought. Plot is, thus, the particular synthesis of the three elements. Razali Kasim (2005:20) divides plot into three kinds,

a) Plot of Action: in this kind of plot the interest lies in “what happens next”, while the character and thought are portrayed minimally. We rarely, if ever, find any serious or intellectual issues.

b) Plot of Character: this kind of plot deals with the process of change in the moral character of the protagonist.

c) Plot of Thought: this kind of plot deals with the process of change in the thought of the protagonist and in his feeling.

In a well plotted story, things precede or follow each other not simply because time ticks away, but more importantly because effects follow causes. In a good story nothing is relevant or accidental; everything is related and causative. The controlling impulse in a connected pattern of causes and effects is conflict which refers generally to people or circumstances that a character (often the protagonist) must face and try to overcome (often the antagonist). Conflict brings out the extremes of human energy, causing characters to engage in the decisions, actions, responses, and interactions that make up most stories. Conflict is the
major elements of plot because opposing forces arouse curiosity, cause doubt, create tension, and produce interest.

2.2.3. Setting

According to Abraham (1969: 75) says that a narrative or dramatic work is the general locate, historical time, and a social circumstances in which its action occurs; the setting of an episode or scene within a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place.

The setting is not only shows the place or time of the sequence of events, but it also expresses the character in a story. For example: the setting describes in a house, and then the house will express the character of the owner. In this case, we can see from the interior of the house, if the owner is a rich man then his house is big and filled in the expansive things. According to Wellek and Warren (1977:221) through their book Theory of Literature describe that setting is environment and environment especially domestic interior, maybe viewed as metonymic, or metaphoric, expression of character.

Setting is a key role in plot, as in man vs. nature or man vs. society stories. In some stories the setting becomes a character itself. In such roles setting may be considered a plot device or literary device. The term "setting" is often used to refer to the social milieu in which the events of a novel occur.
2.2.4. Theme

According to Frederick R. Karl (1967: 323) says that theme is a kind of composite statement which requires our comprehension of numerous other elements. The theme can’t be anything you choose to make it. Every interpretation must be consistent with what the author has provided. If you defend a particular meaning that you feel deeply about, remember that it must coincide with every element of the story. The theme in a piece of fiction is its controlling idea or its central insight. It is the author's underlying meaning or main idea that he is trying to convey. The theme may be the author's thoughts about a topic or view of human nature. Fiction necessary embodies issues and ideas. Even stories written for entertainment alone are based in an idea or position. In fiction ideas take from of an underlying theme or central idea, which helps to tie the work together. Often the author makes theme obvious, it does not much imagination to state the theme.

Another common theme is the search for personality identity. The theme of individual who strikes out alone to face the world is used in many works. Some novels feature people who cannot break from their society’s convention and instead become disillusioned with conflict between their inspiration and the reality of their lives. Throughout the history of the novel, a major theme has been whether people can change their situation in life or whether they are in the grips of forces beyond their control. Other common themes in novels include how art and reflected in one another, the meaning of religion, and whether technology helps people or whether it is a harmful aspect of society.
2.2.5. Style

According to Rawdon Wilson (2002: 28) says that style is the codified gestures, in which the author tells the story. Style is the manner of expression; how a speaker or writer says what he says. Writing style is the manner in which a writer addresses a matter. A style reveals the writer’s personality or voice. It is the result of the choices the writer makes in syntactical structures, diction, and figures of thought. Similar questions of style exist in the choices of expressive possibilities in speech. A writer controls not only the density of prose but its distribution. Within the rules of grammar, the writer can arrange words in many ways. A sentence may state the main proposition first and then modify it; or it may contain language to prepare the reader before stating the main proposition.

The most common sentence in modern usage, the loose sentence begins with the main point (an independent clause), followed by one or more subordinate clauses, this call loose sentence. In contrast, a periodic sentence places the main point in the middle or at the end of sentence. In the former case, the main point is modified by subordinate clause before and after its position in the sentence. In later case, the main point is modified be preceding subordinate clauses. A balanced sentence is characterized by the parallel structure; two or more parts of the sentence have the same form, emphasizing similarities or differences.