2. REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 What is Novel?

Novel is one kind of literature which written by the author through imagination. According to Watson (1979:158) “Novel is a fictional prose narrative of length, usually with a claim to describe the real.” So it means novel is fictional written using imagination to describe the real in narrative length.

Watson (1979:xi) says “Novel is the name of literary kind, and there is a story to tell about how, over the centuries, its substance has widened and its conventions changed.” It means that novel is literary kind, tell the stories of life in the last centuries. It is clear that novel can send the message through the story which has written.

Novel also contents the knowledge, such as in the novel Tracey Garvis Graves: On the Island, there are many techniques how to defend the life on uninhabited island. Those technique are useful to the backpacker who gets strayed away on uninhabitant island. Absolutely, the reader will be interested in reading the novel if the knowledge can take as addition in the next challenge life. Watson (1979:4) says that “Novel can inform on some surprising subjects.”

Another, 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.
2.2 Intrinsic Elements

2.2.1 Theme

Theme is the main idea in the story. Theme is the relation between idea and purpose of the fiction that written by the author. To find the theme, the reader must read the whole stories of the novel.

Novel can show more than one theme, there are one main theme and addition themes. The addition theme must be coherence and support the main theme to get the unity.

In understanding the theme, there is a difference between the author and the reader. The reader will understand the theme after reading the story until the end finish then know about all elements in the novel. Besides, the author must understand the theme of the story before starting to write the story.

2.2.2 Character

Roberts and Jacobs (1993:51) say “Character is a reasonable facsimile of human being, with all the good and bad traits of being human.” It means that character is the reason of imitation of human being who has bad or good traits. The imitation can show the fact that probably has bad or good value.

Character is really related to the problem. Through the problem, the character is form to be better or feel the changing.

“A story is usually concerned with a major problem that a character must face. This may involve interaction with another character, with a difficult situation, or with an idea or general circumstances that force action. The character may win, lose, or tie. He or she may learn and be the better for the experience
or may miss the point and be unchanged.”
(Roberts and Jacobs, 1993:53)

In novel, character is divided into two kinds, they are protagonist and antagonist. **Protagonist** is character who has good behaviour that makes the reader like, while, **antagonist** is character who has bad behaviour that make the reader does not like.

There are two types of character, round and flat. **Round characters** are complex and undergo development, sometimes sufficiently to surprise the reader. By contrast, **flat characters** are two-dimensional, in that they are relatively uncomplicated and do not change throughout the course of a work. (Aspects of the novel, E. M. Forster)

### 2.2.3 Structure

Structure is the way to set the plot. It means that the way of the author to develop the stories from beginning to the end takes the causes and produce the effects.

“Structure refers to the way a plot is assembled. Chronologically, all stories are similar because they move from beginning to end in accord with the time it takes for causes to produce effects. But authors choose many different ways to develop their plots. While some stories are told in chronological order, others may get pieced together through out-of-sequence and widely separated episodes, speeches, remembrances, dreams, nightmares, period of delirium, fragments of letters, overhead conversations, and the like. In dealing with structure, therefore we deal with the arrangement and development of individual stories. Usually we study an entire story, but we may also direct our attention toward a smaller aspect of arrangement” (Roberts and Jacobs, 1993:53).
2.2.4 Plot

Plot is a literary term defined as the events that make up a story, particularly as they relate to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story, or simply by coincidence.

According to Jacobs and Roberts (1993:52) “The plot is based on the interactions causes and effects as they develop sequentially or chronologically.” It means that the plot is relation between causes and effects that develop into well organized.

To understand the plot is very important because every elements in fiction has found in it. For examples, the events, characterisation, and setting.


According to Aminuddin (1987:86) “For the author, plot is like a framework of arrangement that could be directive to develop the entire content of the story. While, for the reader, understanding the plot means understand all about the story chronologically and clear.”

Plot is really related to the conflict. Plot will be organised if the causes and effects are connected to become the conflict. According to Roberts and Jacobs (1993:88-89) "Conflict is the major element of plot because opposing forces arouse curiosity, cause doubt, create tension, and produce interest.”
Roberts and Jacobs (1993:91-92) say “Many aspects of structure are common to all genres of literature. There are five patterns of development of plot.”

- **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, but may be found anywhere.

- **Complication** is the onset of major conflict—the plot. The major participants are the protagonist and antagonist, together with whatever ideas and values they represent, such as good–evil, freedom–suppression, independence–dependence, love–hate, intelligence–stupidity, knowledge–ignorance and the like.

- **Crisis / Rising Action** is the separation between what has gone before and what will come after, usually a decision or action undertaken to resolve the conflict. the crisis is the point in which curiosity, uncertainty, and tension are greatest.

- **Climax / Turning Point** 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.

- **Resolution** (a releasing or untying) or **Denouement** (untying) is the finishing of things after climax.
The Diagram of Plot:

- Rising Action
- Complication
- Turning Point
- Exposition
- Denoument

Plot can be divided into three common criteria, based on time, quantity, and intensiveness.

a. Based on Time

- **Progressive Plot**
  
The story is written chronologically. Started from beginning, middle, and ending.

- **Regressive Plot / Flash-back**
  
The story is not chronologically. It can start from middle to ending then back to beginning.

- **Mixed Plot / Progressive-Regressive Plot**
  
The story is written from beginning and continue to ending, then back to beginning. After that continue to middle and ending.

b. Based on Quantity

- **Main Plot**
  
Main plot is the plot which focuses on main character or main conflict.
• **Sub-subplot**
  Sub-subplot is the addition plot that can be related to the main plot.

c. **Based on Intensiveness**

• **Compact Plot**
  The event happens too fast, the relation between each event is too tight.

• **Loose Plot**
  The event moves too slow because there is an addition of setting.

N. Friedman (*Stevick, 1967:157-65*) classifies the plot into three main points. They are plot of fortune, plot of character, and plot of thought.

  a. **Plot of Fortune**

  *Action Plot* is the plot which is arranged in conflict and the resolution.

  *Pathetic Plot* is the plot which ends with sadness and makes the reader feel empathy. *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. *Punitive plot* is the plot which ends with the failure of the main character who can not attract the reader’s sympathy. *Sentimental plot* is the plot in which the main character gets the victory after facing the problem. *Admiration plot* is the opposite of tragic plot which makes the reader admire because the main character can overcome the problem at the end.

  b. **Plot of Character**

  *Maturing plot* is the plot in which the main character grows to be mature.

  *Reform plot* is the plot in which the main character takes the responsibility of
calamity. **Testing plot** is the plot in which the main character leaves the failure and denies the dream.

c. **Plot of Thought**

**Education plot** is the plot in which changes of spiritual of the main character does not influence the behavior. **Revelation plot** is the plot in which the main character does not know the condition and then can find the privation secret. **Effective plot** is the plot in which the believeness or attitude of the main character changes but the philosophy does not. **Disillusionment plot** is the plot in which makes the reader feel disappointed because the main character loosess the dream and falls into despair valley.

2.2.5 **Point of View**

Point of view is the voice of narrating of the story. According to Jacobs an Roberts (1993:55) “Point of View is the way the reality of a story is made to seem authenthic. It may be regarded as a story’s focus, the angle of division from which things are not only seen and reported but also judge.”

Point of view is the way of the author place himself in the story. The author expresses the emotional and mental feeling of character in the story to help the reader find the events.

*Tarigan (1986:130) says that* “Sudut pandang adalah posisi fisik tempat persona melihat dan menyajikan gagasan-gagasan atapun peristiwa-peristiwa; merupakan perspektif/pemandangan fisik dalam ruang dan waktu yang dipilih sang penulis bagi personanya, serta mencakup kualitas-kualitas emosional dan mental sang persona yang mengawasi sikap dan nada.”
Point of view is divided into four, they are first-person central point of view is focused on “I” character. First-person peripheral point of view is focused on “I” but the persona does not tell himself. Limited third person point of view is focused on two main characters and the author limited himself to everything. Third person omniscient point of view is the author free in explaining motivation all characters. (Laverty [et al], 1971:337-8)