2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM

2.1 Definition of Novel

A novel is a name of a literary kind and there is a story to tell about how, over centuries, its substance has widened and convention changed. Henry James in an excited moment, called the novel ‘independent elastic prodigious, and its story is as untidy as some of its masterpieces. If Aristotle had ever read any novels, he would have needed a far wider canvas than he allowed to tragedy in that surviving fragment of analysis known as poetics.

The word “novel” comes from the Italian, “novella”. Novella literary means ‘a small new item’ and then interpreted as ‘a short story in the form of prose’ (Abraham, 1981: 119). The novel developed in England and America. The novel was originally developed in region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on nonfiction data, author of novels can change according to the desire imagination. Novels and short stories are two form of literature that called fiction.

Differences between novels and short stories are in formality in terms of shape and story length. A long story, let’s say hundred of pages, clearly can not be called as a short stories, but more appropriately called a novel. Because of its length, the novel can not inherit the solid unity that belongs to a short story. The novel is also not able to make the subject stand out like a microcosmic principle of short story. Instead the novels is able to present the development of one character,
a complicated social situation, relationship that involve many of few characters, and a variety of complicated events occurring in greater detail. The novel is able to create a complete universe at once complicated. This means that the novel is both easy and more difficult to read when compare with the short story. It is said more easily because the novel is not burdened with the responsibility to deliver something quickly or with solid form and said to be more difficult because the novel was written in large scale units that contain a larger organization rather than short stories.

The novel tells about someone life. Novels do not however, present a documentary picture of life. Along side the fact that novels look at people in society, the other major characteristic of the genre is that novels tell a story. In fact, novels tend to tell the some few stories time and time.

A novel is a totally a comprehensiveness that artistic. As a totally, the novel has passages elements, most related to one another in close and mutually dependent. The elements of a novel builder who is then collectively form a totality that in addition to formal elements of language, there many more kinds. The division of the element in question is the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work itself. Extrinsic elements are the elements that are beyond the work of martial arts, but indirectly affect the building or system of the organism martial arts. Sumardjo (1998: 29) said that “novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting”.

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Novel is as a length story 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. Novel also identified as narrative text informing of prose with long shape that including some figure and fiction event and theme.

The source or the inspiration of writing novels can be based on true story. Theirs true story re-telling in a story that we called as life experience. This true story is more reliable than the other one that which based on imagination. It is because the second one sometimes could not happened in the real life. Novel can be reflecting of our daily living around them. It could be easier because we just need to take from our daily activities and our experiences. Put the ordinary story and also tells about the ordinary person stories. Lift up from a social problems, economic or culture.

John Peck and Martin Coyle said that a lot of novels have young people as the main character, for it is often the young who feel them to be most at odds with conventional standards. You will have made considerable progress in understanding the particular novel you are reading if you can see how it sets certain individuals against society or their family.

The most important element is the author. The events of the novel and the reaction of the reader depend upon what he or she chooses to do. Because without an author there could be no book at all, but there is also a much more important reason: a novel is a world specially made in words by an author. “Writers have, of course, always been interested in the world around them, but the development of the novel reflects a move away from an essentially religious view
of live towards a new interest in the complexities of everyday experience. Most of novels are concerned with ordinary people and their problems in societies in which they find themselves” (John Peck and Martin Coyle, 1984:102)

Like other kind of stories, a novel is a way of learning about how things were cognitive instrument and those who distrust stories as evidence should consider how often in conversation we use them to make points or answer question. For one thing, a novel is to untidy an object, often, to be seen as regulated in it is entirely and the patterns offered can be impoverishing the figure in the carpet is not it self the carpet, or anything like it. A novel is a fund of knowledge as well as literary form and any pure and exclusive formalism whether structuralize or other, flies in the face of much of the ordinary experience of reading fiction.

Richard Gill in his book (1985:78) said that in the writing, there is a recognition that a novel is something specially made by an author so that a reader will respond to it in a particular way. The good candidate has recognized three things about a novel: the events of the novel, thee author who has created them, and the reader for whom the novel is written. In any good writing about a novel, these three tings should be mentioned. There are however not separable. For instance, the events of a novel are only there because the author has put them there, and they are only recognized as events when read by a reader.

Novel is a way to send message in social, such as in novel find character that plays role hero and felon. Hero in a novel will be success but the felon will be loser. From this message the reader can get inspiration that hero is good but felon
is bad. Some novels are moralist, novel is written to put across the point. The message of their novels tells about the update reality in our society. Now days the novel not only tells about the young people love relationship but also the moral crisis, education and other social life. But it would so simple to say that the important thing about their novel message they preach.

2.2 Definitions of Theme

According to the Oxford English Dictionary’s definition, theme is “the subject of a piece of writing”. In contemporary literary studies, a theme is the central topic a text treats. Themes can be delivered or drawn into two categories: a work’s thematic concept is what readers think the work is about” and it is thematic statement being what the work says about the subject. According to Stanton (1965:20) and Kenny (1966:88), theme is the meaning contained by a story. But there are many meanings conceived and offered by the novel, and then the problem is a special meaning which can be expressed as the theme.

The theme is the ideas of common bases that sustains a work of literature and are contained in the text semantic structure and regarding commonality or differences (Hartoko and Rahmanto, 1986:142). The theme became the basis of development of the whole story, so its represent the whole stories. A common theme has a generalization, wider, and abstract. Principal theme as the meaning work of a fiction is not deliberately hidden because this is precisely what offered to the reader. However, the theme is the meaning of which supported his story itself would be hidden behind the story that support it. Like as the important
meaning in ourselves experience, the theme of a novel is individualistic and universal. Theme gives a strong to explained unity of event that describing and also tells about life in common context.

Theme is one of the fundamental components of fiction. Theme means what the novel can be summed up as saying. Another way of putting it would be to talk of the ideas of the book. According to Wikipedia, theme is a broad idea, message or moral of a story. The message may be about life, society or human nature. Theme often explores timeless and universal ideas and are almost implied rather than stated explicitly. To determine the main meaning in a novel, we should know the definition of theme itself.

As a necessary part in a novel, it is important to know clearly what the theme is. Because it just have a little bit different with an ordinary sentence. “Although a single word may name an idea, it does not operate as an idea until it is put into a sentence or assertion. In other words, an idea needs a subject and a predicate before we can use it as basis of understanding. It is important to recognize than an assertion of an idea is not the same as an ordinary sentence.” (Edgar V. Roberts & Henry E. Jacobs, 1993:361)

We can say that a single word as an idea after we build into a sentence. Need a subject, predicate and the other supporting parts like in an ordinary sentence. But we need to know deeper that even though both build on subject and predicate, an idea is not the same as an ordinary sentence. We need to recognize the both parts by analyzing the meaning of the sentence or the idea. Without any consideration to analyze the sentences, it could be difficult to recognize which one
of both. Ideas are presented along with the expression or implication that certain
conditions and standards should be highly valued.

“All the stories have a theme or purpose, no matter how deviously the
author chooses to present it. At one time authors state their purpose, but such a
procedure has become old fashioned; no self respecting writer at present will do
more than imply this theme. He suggests it through character, atmosphere, setting,
plot, and style—thus theme is a kind of composite statement which requires our
comprehension of numerous other elements.” (Hamalian and Karl, 1967:323)

Burton Goodman said that theme is a main idea or the main point in a
story. A theme must represent the whole part of the story, because theme is a basic
development of a whole story. Actually it is not easy to find out the theme in a
novel. The reader has to read the novel and understand what the story tells about.

“Theme gives a strong explained about the unity of what is happening in
the story, and tells about the story of life in a common context. The purpose of
theme is to give a shape and effect in our mind, so make the story easy to
remember. A good theme has to represent the entire story in the novel. Sometimes
the theme shapes in to the fact that comes from the human experience. It is
explored by the story and the gives the impression of each of event in life.” Said

Theme refers to the result of general or 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.

The theme of a piece of fiction such as novels is it views about life and how people behave. In fiction, the theme is not intended to teach or preach. In fact, it is not presented directly at all. You extract it from the characters, action, and setting that make up the story. In other words, you must figure out the theme yourself. Theme, plot, and structure are inseparable to inform and reflect back on each other. A theme from a story never completely explains the story. It is simply one of the elements that make up the whole.

Theme of novels is a universal idea or message that stretches through an entire story. A theme may show up in a pattern or a theme may come through as the result of buildup. It is often a lesson that we learn about life or people. To show the theme, the author may tell by other element parts of the novel such as: character, atmosphere, setting, plot, and style. It could be more interesting to concluding the theme if we recognize it. Theme as a deliver part in a novel must be related well with other elements to build a good story.

A common theme in novels is the conflict between appearance and reality. Other common themes in novels include how art and life reflected in one another, the meaning of religion, and the weather technology helps people or weather technology it is a harmful aspect of society.

The expanding of story does not always parallel with the framework because the idea will often suitable develop with the author’s will. This is approved by (Hamalian and Frederick R Karl, 1976:23) where they claim that
before writing the story, the author will frame his ideas first. But when he thinks
that idea become so bored, he improve it out from the framework origins and
makes the story more interesting to be enjoyed and entertaining the reader.

The theme is also a general basic idea that supports a literature, and
implies in the text as semantic structure and connects with the similarities and
differences. Themes become the basic developments of the whole story, so it must
represent the whole part of novel.

The theme in a novel is more than it is subject matter, because an
author’s technique can play as strong a role in developing theme as the actions of
the character do. In other word, theme in a novel is the central or overriding idea
of the novel, or the message the author wants to reader to gain from reading the
novel. There can certainly be secondary themes, as well. A common theme of
many works is man’s inhumanity to man.

A novel may have several themes. Themes often explore historically
common or cross culturally recognizable ideas, such as ethical questions, and are
usually implied rather than stated explicitly. Along with plot, character, setting,
and style, theme is considered one of the fundamental components of fiction.

Theme must be related to other elements in a novel to build a good story,
because from theme story is developed. Elements in a novel is based on theme so
it should be solid each other. Frederick R. Karl (1967:323) said, “Theme is a kind
of composite statement which requires our comprehension of numerous other
elements. The theme cannot 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 most common contemporary understanding of theme is an idea or concept that is central to a story, which can often be summed in a single word. Typical examples of themes of this type are conflict between the individual and society; coming of age; humans in conflict with technology; nostalgia; and the dangers of unchecked ambition. A theme may be exemplified by the actions, utterances, or thoughts of a character in a novel.

Really challenge to find the theme. But be careful it is enjoyable in the other hand, also dangerous. Because a little mistake will bring the story error and the reader can be confuse. So we can imagine as the real author of the story to make easier us to find the meaning or theme in a novel.

Rarely, novels theme can be interpreted in only one way. Because of the length of novels, the various characters, conflict, and the scene found within them. Reader can look at different aspect of the work to uncover different interpretations of the meaning of the novel.

To find the theme we must be like an author of the novel. It is not easy to find the theme; we must read the whole of the story in the novel. Author of the novel know what is to write so easy to know the theme. Hamalian and Karl (1967:324) said, “Remember that theme hunting is possibly the most enjoyable, and rewarding part of novels, but it is also the most dangerous, the most open to wild error. If you want to find meaning, you must to put yourself in the writer’s hands and efface part of your self.”
The writer's task is to communicate on a common ground with the reader. Although the particulars of your experience may be different from the details of the story, the general underlying truths behind the story may be just the connection that both you and the writer are seeking.

### 2.3 Analogy

Analogy is comparison of two things based on their being alike in some way, or the act of comparing two things that are alike in some way. A relationship of equivalence between two situations, people or objects. Especially when used as a basis for explanation.

Analogy is a cognitive process of transferring information or meaning from a particular subject (the analogue or source) to another particular subject (the target), or a linguistic expression corresponding to such a process. In a narrower sense, analogy is an inference or an argument from one particular to another particular, as opposed to deduction, induction, and abduction, where at least one of the premises or the conclusion is general. The word *analogy* can also refer to the relation between the source and the target themselves, which is often, though not necessarily, a similarity, as in the biological notion of analogy.

Analogy plays a significant role in problem solving such as, decision making, perception, memory, creativity, emotion, explanation and communication. It lays behind basic tasks such as the identification of places, objects and people, for example, in face perception and facial recognition systems. It has been argued that analogy is "the core of cognition." Specific analogical
language comprises exemplification, comparisons, metaphors, similes, allegories, and parables, but not metonymy. Phrases like *and so on, and the like, as if*, and the very word *like* also rely on an analogical understanding by the receiver of a message including them. Analogy is important not only in ordinary language and common sense (where proverbs and idioms give many examples of its application) but also in science, philosophy and the humanities. The concepts of association, comparison, correspondence, mathematical and morphological, homomorphism, iconicity, isomorphism, metaphor, resemblance, and similarity are closely related to analogy. In cognitive linguistics, the notion of conceptual metaphor maybe equivalent to that of analogy.

Analogy has been studied and discussed since classical antiquity by philosophers, scientists and lawyers. The last few decades have shown a renewed interest in analogy, most notably in cognitive. Analogical reasoning plays a very important part in morality. This may be in part because morality is supposed to be impartial and fair. If it is wrong to do something in a situation A, and situation B is analogous to A in all relevant features, then it is also wrong to perform that action in situation B. Moral particularize accepts analogical moral reasoning, rejecting both deduction and induction, since only the former can do without moral principles.