II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Intrinsic and Extrinsic Approach.

In the book "Theory of Literature", Welleck and Warren classify two types of approaches, namely intrinsic and extrinsic approach. Intrinsic approach is based on the approach of the text itself, while extrinsic approach is the approach that is out of the text, such as history, environment, economy, social and political.

Intrinsic approach is to analyze the elements of a prose which consists of plot, character, setting, theme, point of view and style. Extrinsic approach is to analyze the relationship between a literary works with evolving circumstances at the time of the work is created as the relationship mentioned above.

In analyzing this thesis, the Writer will use the intrinsic approach is to analyze the elements of a literary work as described Renne Wellek and Austin Warren (1977: 159) who stated that study of literature departed from a reasonable interpretation and literary analysis itself.

2.2 Prose

Prose Fiction or narrative fiction, includes myths, parables, romances, novels, and short stories. Originally, fiction meant anything made up, crafted, or shaped. The essence of fiction is narration, the relating or recounting of a sequence of events or actions. Works of fiction usually focus on one or a few major characters who undergo a change of attitude or characters as they interact with other characters and deal with problems. (Roberts and Jacobs, 1995: 2). The novel is derived from the Italian novella (literally, "a little new thing"), which is a short tale in prose. The term "novel" is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the
attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose (Abrams, 1999:190). While Bonn stated that novel is a long fictional narrative written in prose, which developed from the early novella and other form of narrative. A novel is usually organized under a plot or theme with a focus on character development and action.

2.3 Elements of Prose

Works of fiction share a number of common elements such as, plot, character, setting, theme, style, and point of view. According to Roberts and Jacobs (1995: 51), the more significant ones are character, plot, structure and theme.

Plot is a series of events in a story (Stanton, 2007: 26). Stories are made up mostly of action or incidents that follow each other sequentially. Finding a sequential or narrative order, however, is only the first step toward the more important consideration – the plot, or the controls governing the development of the actions (Roberts and Jacobs, 1995: 88). Plot is usually limited to events which are causally connected only. Causal event is an event that causes or could result from a variety of other events and can not be ignored because it will affect the whole work.

In connection between plot with character, Nurgiyantoro (via Sofia and Sugihastuti, 2003: 14) says that the events of the story (plot) is manifested through the actions, behaviors, and attitudes of the main characters story. Plot is a reflection or even a trip to the behavior of the characters act, think, feel and behave in dealing with the problems of life.

There are two basic elements that exist in the plot according to Stanton (2007: 31) they are the conflict and climax. Conflict consists of internal conflict is a conflict between two desires within a prominent and external conflict is the conflict between a character with another character or between character and environment. While the
climax is the moment when the conflict is so intense that the ending can not be avoided anymore. In the novel “Negeri 5 Menara”, the plot is that the six characters are able to achieve their dreams to go abroad as their goals with the spirit of *Man Jadda Wajada* phrase.

**Character** may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being (Roberts and Jacobs, 1995: 131). Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters may you laugh at, dislike, or even hate. While Abrams (1999: 32-33) stated that Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it the dialogue and from what they do the action.

A character occupies a strategic position as a carrier and transmitter of the message, moral, mandate, or something intentionally wants to share to the readers. According Nurgiyantoro (via Sofia and Sugihastuti, 2003: 16) as if the characters as mouthpieces just a messenger, even a reflection of mind, attitude, stance, and the author desires.

Roberts and Jacobs (1995: 132) explained that in studying literary character, it begins by determining the character’s outstanding traits. A trait is a quality of mind or habitual mode behavior, such as never repaying borrowed money, avoiding eye contact, or always thinking oneself the center of attention. Sometimes, of course, the traits we encounter are minor and therefore negligible. But often a trait may be a person’s primary characteristic (not only in fiction but also in life). Thus, characters may be ambitious, lazy, serene or anxious, aggressive or fearful, thoughtful or
inconsiderate, open or secretive, confident or self-doubting, kind or cruel, quiet or noisy, visionary or practical, careful or careless, impartial or biased, straightforward or underhanded, “winner or loser”, and so on.

In relation to the overall story, the role of character is not the same. There is a character that can be classified as the main character and the characters that can be classified as an extra character. Stanton (2007: 33) explains that in most of the stories can be found "main character" is the character associated with all the events that take place in the story. Typically, these events lead to a change in the characters. More clearly, Nurgiyantoro (via Sofia and Sugihastuti, 2003: 16) explains that the central character or the main character is a character in a novel that its story is precedence. He is the most showing character, both as actors and events, including the conflict so that the character affects the plot development. In the novel “Negeri 5 Menara”, there are many characters but the main character are the six characters named Sahibul Menara. They are children whose persistent in achieving their goals and are able to follow the tight rules in Pondok Madani and sincere in any punishment. Analysis of the characters will be explained in the chapter of analysis.

**Setting** is the environment that surrounds an event in the story, the universe that interacts with the events taking place (Stanton, 2007: 35). Setting can be either decoration of place, also certain times such as day, month, and year, weather or a period of history. Setting is usually described with descriptive sentences. Setting can sometimes affect the characters and become an example representation of the theme. Sofia and Sugihastuti (2003: 20) in differentiating elements in setting into three main elements, namely place, time and social. The third element although each offers different issues and can talk about itself, in fact interrelated and mutually influence one another. Setting of place suggests locations where the events recounted in a work
of fiction. Setting of time is related with the problems and the occurrence of the events described in a work of fiction. Setting of Social advised on matters relating to the social behavior of people in a place that is told in a work of fiction.

Roberts and Jacobs (1995: 230) stated that Setting is the natural, manufactured, political, cultural, and temporal environments, including everything that characters know and own. Characters may be either helped or hurt by their surrounding and they may fight about possession and goals. Further, as characters speak with each other, they reveal the degree to which they share the customs and ideas of their times.

Setting is useful for writers and readers. For the author, the setting can be used to develop the story to explain the time, place and situation being experienced by the characters. For the readers, the setting can be helpful to think of the place, time and situation experienced by the character. Setting also helps the readers to understand the characteristic of the characters, the story setting, plot, and determine the theme of a story. The setting in the novel “Negeri 5 Menara” is divided into 3 kinds. First, setting of place is in Pondok Madani. Second, setting of time is about a dozen years which when they are at Pondok Madani and when they finally gathered in London. While setting of social is description of an Islamic boarding school.

**Theme** is a central idea or statement that unifies and controls the entire work (Bonn, 2010: 171-172). The theme can take the form of a brief and meaningful insight or a comprehensive vision of life; it may be a single idea. A theme is the author’s way of communicating and sharing ideas, perception, and feelings with readers and it may be directly stated in the book, or it may only be implied. While Stanton (via Sofia and Sugihastuti, 2003:13) have the conclusion that the theme is the meaning of the story that is specifically based on the majority of the elements in
the simplest way. Themes can not be concluded only by certain parts of the story. Although difficult to determine it, the theme is not a hidden meaning. The most effective way to identify the theme of a work is to observe carefully any conflicts that exist in it. The most prominent element in the novel “Negeri 5 Menara” is the phrase of Man JadanWajadda that means who’s earnest will succeed.

**Style** is in the way the author uses language (Stanton, 2007: 61). Although the two authors use same plot, character, and setting, the writings of both can be very different. The difference generally lies in the language and spread in various aspects such as complexity, rhythm, short term sentences, detail, humor, and metaphors. Mixture of various aspects of the above will result in style.

Aminuddin (via Siswanto) say that the style is the way a writer convey ideas using language media are beautiful and harmonious and capable to express the meaning and situation that can touch the readers intellectually and emotionally. While Abrams (1999: 303) stated that Style has traditionally been defined as the manner of linguistic expression in prose or verse as *how* speakers or writers say whatever it is that they say. The style specific to a particular work or writer, or else distinctive of a type of writings, has been analyzed in such terms as the rhetorical situation and aim characteristic *diction*, or choice of words; type of sentence structure and *syntax*; and the density and kinds of *figurative language*. Roberts and Jacobs (1995: 264) stated that style means the way writers assemble word to tell the story, develop the argument, dramatize the play or compose the poem. Thus, it is concluded that the style is the way the author to tell a story and with some existing provisions. In the novel “Negeri 5 Menara”, Author's style is simple language because he uses simple words and clear, there is no figure of speech, and rarely use the local language.
**Point of View** signifies the way a story gets told—the mode (or modes) established by an author by means of which the reader is presented with the characters, dialogue, actions, setting, and events which constitute the *narrative* in a work of fiction (Abrams. 1999: 231). While Roberts and Jacobs (1995:180) stated that point of view refers to the position and stance of the voice, or speaker that authors adopt for their works. It supposes a living narrator or persona who tells stories, presents arguments, or expresses attitudes such as love, anger or excitement. Conditions that affect point of view depend on two majors, first is the situation of the narrator as an observer. And second is the narrator’s closeness, distance and involvement in the actions.

Roberts and Jacobs (1995:183) divided point of view into three kinds:

1. **First-person point of view**
2. **Second-person point of view**
3. **Third-person point of view**

First point of view is if the voice of the work is an “I”, the author is using the first-person point of view—the impersonation of a fictional narrator or speaker. Of all the points of view, the first person is potentially the most independent of the author, for such a speaker is often given unique identity, with name, job, and economic and social position. First-person speakers might reports event as though they have acquired their knowledge in a number of ways:

- What they have done, said, heard, and thought (firsthand experience)
- What they have observed others do and say (firsthand witness)
- What others have told them (second-hand testimony and hears)
- What they are able to reconstruct from the information they might have been able to find (hypothetical or imaginative information)
- What they are able to imagine a character or characters might do or think, given the situation.

In the novel “Negeri 5 Menara” is only found the First-person point of view. The narrator is Alif. He describes the events that exist in the novel.

2.4 Literature and Society

Discussion of the relationship between literature and society typically departed from De B’s phrase that "literature is an expression of public feeling". Welleck and Warren classify 3 ingredients in a descriptive study of the relationship between literature and society, (1) the sociology of author related to social background, status of the author, and the author ideology demonstrated by various authors in activities outside the literary work. (2) The content of the literature work itself related to social issues. (3) problems of the reader and the literary works of social impact.

Each author is a citizen, he can be studied as a social being. Biography of the author is the primary source. We may also collect information about social background, family background and economic position of the author. In his writing, the author is influenced by sociological background in the form of social structure and social processes. Social structure is the entire fabric of the main elements, namely social norms, social institutions, social groups and social institutions. While the social process is reciprocal influence between the economic, political, legal, religious, and so on (Soekanto via Siswanto. 2008: 3).

The values in the literature are the result of creative expression and cultural authors taken from the community. Those values can be either intrinsic and extrinsic values. Intrinsic values that exist in the form of a novel are theme, characters and
setting, they are considered essential that sustains and the underlying story. Whereas extrinsic value is the idea of the author of the social and cultural environment. Further descriptions about the analysis of literature and society will be described in the analysis chapter.