2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Theme is the idea underlying the literature. The theme is sometimes supported by the depiction of the background; the work of others is implied in the characterizations. The theme even is a factor that binds to the events in a single groove.” Thus, the theme is a major thought as a literary work that is implied in the characterizations (Sudjiman, 1967:51). 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.

Theme or themes refers to the result of general and abstract thinking of writing. In this part, idea becomes 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.

Theme as the deliver part in a novel must be related with the other elements to build a good story. As a necessary part in a novel, it is important to build a good story. 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. Roberts and Henry (1993:361) stated that word or sentence contains idea. As what is stated in the following:

“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
predicate before we can use it as a basis of understanding. It is important to recognize than an assertion of an idea is not the same as an ordinary sentence.”

We can say that a single word as an idea after we build it into a sentence. This needed 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. Hamalian and Karl (1967:322) emphasized that all stories should has theme as they said all stories have a theme or purpose, no matter how deviously the author choses to present it. At one time authors stated 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 is through character, atmosphere, setting, plot, and style—thus theme is a kind of composite statement which requires our comprehension of numerous other elements.

To show the theme, the author may tells by the other elements parts of the novel. There are character, atmosphere, setting, plot and style. It could be more interesting to concluding the theme if we recognize it.

Hamalian and Karl (1967:324) said that Theme hunting is possibly the most enjoyable and rewarding; part of a short story, but it is also the most
dangerous, and 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 yourself. Otherwise every story, regrettably, will sound exactly like you.

We 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 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 the theme.

Stanton (1965:3) classifies the background along with the characters and plot into the facts. The third reason it is this which will be encountered and can be factually imagination by the reader if reading a fiction or three things here that are concrete footing and clear.

From the explanation above the writer can conclude that setting is the environment that surrounds an event in the story, the universe which interacts with events in progress or the background where, when, and social circumstances into a characters to do and something about the incident.

Nurgiyantoro (1995:68) says, “Theme is the common idea based that sustains a work of literature and are contained in the text as a semantic structure and related equations or differences. The theme is filtered from the important things determines the presence of conflict, events, and situations. Example: the darkness.
Staton (2007:7) stated that theme gives a strong explained about the unity of what is happening in the story, and tell 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 then gives impression for each of event in life. The theme of the novel is more than its subject matter, because an author’s technique can play as strong a rule in developing a theme as the action of the characters do. Sometimes because of the length of novels and the various characters, conflict, and scenes, found within them, reader can look at different aspects of the work to uncover different interpretations of the meaning of the tale.

Most of the characters works of fiction are fictional characters. Character is an important part in building a story although it is just the form of custom or just the author’s imagination. The character is not only serve to play a story, but also serve to convey the idea, motif, plot, and theme. The continued development of life sciences is also one of the reasons how the importance of the role of characters as part highlighted by the author. The conflicts in a story which is underlying the establishment of plot, basically can’t be separated from its characters, both protagonist and antagonist. Therefore, the ability to describe the character of the story which is told in accordance with the demand of the story can also be used as an indicator of the strength of a fictional story.
To assess the character can be seen by *what is said* and *what is done*. The identification is based on its consistency, in terms of consistency of attitude, morality, behavior, and thinking to solve, to look and behave in the face of each event. As quoted by Fananie (2001:87), the character actors of fiction to emerge from a number of events and how these characters react to events encountered.

Character is the actors or actress who takes a part in the story. They are who play their own position as a protagonist or antagonist, and as the main character or the supporting character. The protagonist usually plays as a good or a kind character and could be the winner in the end of the story. The antagonist becomes the bad one and the loser. The main character become the central of the story and supporting character plays as who support the antagonist or be the protagonist character.

Although the appearance of the character figures can’t be separated from the sequence of events, the model of expressing the character which is used by the author can be crying. Muhammad Fananie stated that there are two kinds the model of expressing the character. First, physical appearance, author through its physical description, including a description of the specific characteristics that belongs. In this case, the author usually describes in detail the behavior, background, family, life character at the beginning of the story, with models like this before entering the core of the story, a rather complete about the character already possessed by the reader. this first model in the study of literature is often called as Analytical. It means that the characters themselves are described by the author. In other words, the author analyzes of the characters.
Second, under scribed appearance, the author does not describe the characteristic of the characters directly. Character is built through the habit of thinking, ways of making decision in the face of every event, travel career, and the relationship to other character, including comments from one character to another character. To describe the characteristic of the character in this model can’t be seen only in one event within a certain time unit, but must be seen from the sequence of events as a whole. Model such as this is sometimes associated with past events.

Staton (2007:45-46) says that story hinges on the actions undertaken by its main character, or protagonist, a term drawn from crying an ancient Greek tragedy (literally “first debater”) that is more useful in discussions of fiction than such misleading term as hero or heroine. Additionally, stories may contain an opposing character, or antagonist, with whom the protagonist is drawn into conflict.

Character plays a great novel. By the character we could know the situation and condition of the player. The character many be sad, happy, the darkness, murder, mad or etc. A character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being.

The character is called as the main character if it fills the three conditions, namely: most involved with the meaning or theme, most relate to other characters and most takes of the storytelling.

Through what the characters do or feel, it could bring the readers in the same situation by imagine if they really do the same or fell the same in real life.
when they read it. Being sad if the characters sad and on both side. Roberts (1995:131) added that 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.

Hamalian and Karl asserted that Finally, character is of interest for the very personal reason that we want to see how the other people live, how they make a decision and react to responsibility, how they pursue their goals. Think of characters in stories and novels as real people, and then let your imaginations go.

Point of view is the “narrative point of view,” how the story is told more specifically, who tells it. There are two distinctly different types of point of view and each of those two types has two variations.

In the first person point of view, the story is told by a character within the story, a character using the first person pronoun, ‘I’.

In the narrator is the main character, the point of view is the first person protagonist. I the narrator is a secondary character, the point of view is first person observer. In third point of view, the story is not told by a character but by an “invisible author,” using the third person pronoun (he, she, or it) to tell the story. If the third person narrator gives us the thoughts of characters (He wondered where he’d lost his baseball glove), then he is a third person omniscient (all knowing) narrator. In the third person narrator only gives us information which could be recorded, then he is a third person dramatic narrator.
Different points of view can emphasize different things. A first person protagonist narrator would give us access to the thoughts of the main character. If the author does not want us to have that access, he could use the first person observer, for example, or the third person dramatic.

Point of view direct to the way of the story telling in a novel. It is the way of perception which is used by the author as a device to appear characters, action, setting and many kinds of events which may from the story in a fiction to the readers Coyle (1998:248).

According to Peck (1994:68) stated that Point of view is a technique that is used by author to find and tell the meaning of his artistic work to the readers. The author expects that the readers can accept his technique. Point of view has psychological connection to the readers, and the readers need clear perception about the point of view. The readers understanding about the novel will be influenced by a clear point of view. Point of view is not only considered as the way of dramatic limitation but also considered as serving the thematic definition, because a novel offers values, attitude, and life perception which is controlled and served by the author intentionally through point of view.

The place or location of the action, The setting provides the historical ann cultural context for characters. It often can symbolize the emotional state of characters. Stories actually have two types of setting: Physical and Chronological. The Physical setting is of course where the story takes place. Likewise, the chronological setting, the “when” can be equally general or specific.
Setting in literature is an element of the place, time, and the circumstance that led to a story occurs. Setting is also a state of the environment in the event when the story takes place. Aminuddin (1987:67) says, “Setting is the background of events in a work of fiction in the form of location, time, or event, as well as physical function and psychological function.”

This opinion is based on that setting, there are three types of physical and psychological function in a novel.

Welek and Warren (1962:221) said that in addition to explaining the function of the setting as a depiction of a place (space) and time, the setting is also very closely connected with the characters. It means with the depiction of the setting of all the events, circumstances and the atmospheres are carried out by the figures can be felt by the reader. Precise depiction of the setting will be able to give a certain atmosphere and make the story more vivid. Another opinion about the setting that Stanton (2007:35) suggests is: “Setting is the environment that surrounds an event in the story, the universe that interacts with the events taking place.”

So, this opinion that setting is also an environment that interacts with the state of events that are taking place.

In a story or novel certainly; the setting is the most important things in the story, which serves to build the story in a novel. Setting can be a place where an incident or an events occurs, which is expressed by the description. Setting of time
is when an event or events occur. A situation is a moment that is faced by the characters in the story.