2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Novel

KBBI (1996 : 694) defines, “Novel is a narrative prose which is long, has spectrum of someone’s life story with the people around him by showing the characterization of the character”. It means that the story in a novel could be affected by the character because the character run the story. Novel can show something freely, present it more, more detail, and involve more problems which is more complex, those are the elements to build a novel. In common, novel consists of some chapters in which chapter has different story but related each other. The relation in each chapter, sometimes, has caused and consequence relation, and it could be the continuation from another chapter. So, the whole story of the novel consists of the entire chapters.

2.2 Character

Abrams (1981 : 20) says, “character is the person who is performed in a narrative prose or drama, and it is interpreted by the reader which has quality of moral and the certain tendency such as expression in conversation and what he has done in action”. It means that a character with the personal quality is related to the reader to gets the message and the reader interprets the character by seeing his action and conversation. A character has strategic position to delivers the message, moral, or something that would be given to the reader.

2.2.1 Main Characters and Peripheral Character

Main characters are the characters that often appear in almost event, the main characters are the important part in the novel because they have role to run the story. So they dominate the story.
Peripheral character is the character that appears once or sometimes in a novel, and may be relatively in short portion. That is called peripheral character because of often provides, supports, and illuminates the protagonist.

2.2.2 Protagonist and Antagonist

By seeing the characterization which is had by the character in a novel, it could be divided into protagonist and antagonist. Siswanto (2008 : 144) says, “Protagonist is a character which its characterization is loved by the reader”. Usually, it is kind and has positive characterization, such as honest, generous, humble, smart, and independent. Siswanto (2008 : 144) says, “Antagonist is a character which is despised by the reader”. It shows as a character which has bad and negative characterization, such as liar, arrogant, ambitious, and envious.

The writer also reviews from her senior’s papers (2012) that discusses about the main characters. But in this paper, the writer analyzes the main characters little bit different, she prefers and concerns to discuss about the protagonist and antagonist.

2.2.3 The ways to describe the character in fiction

Dialogue is showing the verbal behavior, which is conversation. The dialogue is used by characters to describe the characterization of the characters. The dialogue formation can be long or short, but not all the dialogues can describe the characterization. But, the well description of character is having effective and functional dialogue, which shows the development of the plot and it also describes the characterization.

Action refers to nonverbal behavior, it is physical. What people do in create the action and behavior, could show as reaction, response, character, and attitude that are as the reflection of the characterization.
Thoughts and feeling are the situation of the mindset and feeling of the characters. What the characters think, what they feel, and the most problem could be described as the characterization. Thoughts and feeling could be found in behavior verbal and nonverbal because action and dialogue are the concrete form of thought and feeling.

Statement of the character is showed by the character as the reaction to an event, problem, situation, dialogue, and behavior of other characters in the novel. It is the reflection of the characterization.

Statement by other characters are giving their reaction to what the main characters have done, through their attitude, opinion, and comments. And the reaction of the main character also the way to inform the characterization in the novel to the reader.

The description of the environment can identify and explain how the characterization in the novel, because it can support the way to describe the character.

Physical description is important thing to describe the characterization. It makes the reader can imagine how the character perform in the novel. Whether it has long hair, sharp nose, slim, thin and narrow eyes. The function of physical description is showing the characterization through the appearance.

2.3 Plot

Plot is an important part in a novel, because it consists of some events and the sequence of the events. It creats the story in the novel. Plot as a media for understanding the life of the character in a novel or to show the characterization which needs to plotting in his life. Plot is what character does and what incident that determine the character. The parts of Plot are the incidents, conflicts, and the climax. And plot needs characters to makes all of that happen. Actually, plot is the way of the character’s thinking, acting, and feeling.
Stanton (1965: 14) says that plot is a story that consist of the sequence of events, but each events just related by casual sequence, and an event causes the other events happen. It means that the plot is the arrangement of the events in a story into a casual sequence.

Kenny (1966: 14) says that plot as the events which are showed in not simple story, because the author arranges the events base on the relation of casual sequence. So, plot is related to some events in the story which are caused by the action, attitude, and behavior that cause effects. And the relation of each events should be casual sequence, which is not only arranged by chronologically but it is also developed sequently. That makes the story not simple.

Abrams (1981: 137) says, “plot in a fiction is the sequence events, it is showed in the arrangement and the presentation the events to reach the emotional effect and specific artistic effect”. The events in the plot can cause the emotional effect to the reader, and the specific artistic effect can make the story is interesting to read by the reader.

The events in the story are applicated by the action, behavior, and the attitude of the characters. In the general, the events are showed in the story from the acting and behavior of the characters, even verbal behavior or dialogue and nonverbal or physical. Plot is the reflection of characters’ behavior in acting, thinking, and forcing the problem in the story. But, not all the behaviors are called as plot, and not all the events that happen in life are plot. The events, actions, and behavior are the part of plot. Whether they are specific, containing conflict, related each other, or interesting to tell. Because plot is dramatic.

The arrangement of the plot can begin from anywhere, such from conflict that develops not only begin from the introducing of the characters but also in the middle of the story. But, if there is the introductional of the characters, usually the conflict is not too long.
A story can have singular or more than one plots. If it is singular, so the conflict that is built and the climax that is gotten also singular. But if the story contains more than one plot, actually consist of the main plot and sub-plots. The main plot has the main conflict which become the main problem that is told in the entire of the story. Meanwhile, the sub-plots are additional conflicts which back up, and affirm the main conflict to get the climax. The conflicts in the sub-plots are not as important as the main plot. The sub-plots could be run and finished by themselves, but must be related to each other and still related to the main plot.

Abram (1981: 137) says, “what is character but the determination of incident? What is incident but illustration of character?” It means that the characterization of the character is formed by the events that happen and meanwhile, the events are description of the character. So, plot can creat the characterization.

2.4 Theme

Theme is the basic of the story, the main idea, and the meaning of the story. It shows that theme is the unity to combine the entire of the fiction elements. Because the first step to write down the story is having main idea. If the main idea is clear, so that the story is clear too. And the theme is also clear.

Theme is the generalization about human life that can be drawn from the outcome of the conflict and from the support provided by tone, attitude, atmosphere, and setting. In attempting to come to grips with the meaning of a story, the reader should not be misled into accepting the statement of any of the characters as a necessarily accurate or complete expression of the theme.
Theme is implied rather than explicitly stated. But in many fictions, theme is explicit so that the reader should find the theme by themselves. And to find the theme could be by what the character acting, thinking, and feeling.

2. 5 Setting

In literature, the setting is the important element to run the story. It shows from it’s function to clear the story, because setting is containing three important part, they are place, time, and society. Burhan Nurgiantoro (1981: 216) says ”setting is called as foothold on understanding the place, time relations, and social environment where the occurrence of the events described. In a fiction work, setting is divided into three kinds: place, time, and society. Place is related to the geography, where the events happen such as in town, country, and etc. Time is related to date, hour, day or night, and the history. The last, society is related to people’s life.

Although the setting is intended to identify the depicted situation in the story, essentially the existence of setting element is not just a state where, when, and how the situation of the events take the places, but it is also related to the image of tradition, character, social behavior, and public opinion at the time when story is written. From the study of the setting would be known the extent of conformity and correlation between behavior and temperament with the community leaders, social situation, and opinion of society. Besides, the condition of the area, geography, social structure, also determines the characteristic or character of certain figures. Therefore, the function of setting in a literary work can not be separated from other problems such as, themes, characters, language, the use of medium literary, and problems that arise, all of that are unseparated part.

The successful setting must be integrated with the theme, character, style, implication or the related of its philosophical, as quoted by Fananie (2001 : 98) in certain things, setting
must be able to form the certain theme and plot in the dimensions that associated with the place, time, area, and certain people with specific characteristics as a sequence of the environmental situation or era, way of life, and ways of thinking.

To determine the accuracy of the setting in a work can be seen from several indicators such as general locale, history time, social circumstances. Based on the indicators, that will be seen the suitability of literary work, it does not mean that the problem is seen only beyond the scene of the incident, while the occurrence of events, and social situation, but also from its context relation to people’s behavior and the characteristic of the characters according to the situation when the work is created. Hence from the study that is conducted must know the extent of fairness, logic of events, developments the character in accordance with the prevailing opinion of society nowadays.

2.6 Point of View

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. If the narrator is a secondary character, the point of view is first person observer. In the 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.