2. REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Novel

Peck and Coyle (1984 : 102) say, “Novel reflects a move away from an essentially religious view of life towards a new interest in the complexities of everyday experience”. In other word, they say that most novel are concerned with ordinary people and their problems in the societies in which they find themselves. Peck and Coyle also say, “Most people are concerned with ordinary people and their problems in the societies in which they find themselves”. The novels are entertained and also give meaning messages to the readers. It also can impress the readers.

About twentieth-century novels, Peck and Coyle (1984: 123) also states “modern novelists can be divided into those who continue within a board tradition of realism and those who experiment far more with the form of the novel. They are less intrusive than nineteenth-century realists, presenting a credible picture in which we are not particularly aware of the narrator’s presence. They deal with social, personal and ethical problems, and offer us an entertaining yet at the same time instructive look at how people cope with life in the twentieth century. “It means the novel is concerned with presenting the picture of how people related to society. Novel has many elements, which contain character, plot, theme, setting, point of view and style. These elements are related to each other and will construct a story in the novel.
2.2 Characters

Peck and Coyle (1986:105) says, “The people in the novel are referred to as characters. We assess them on the basis of what author tell us about them and on the basis of what they do and say.” It means that character is also the personality which described by the actors or actress in a story. The characters in a story are the characters involved from the beginning until the end part of story. William Whitla (2010:160) says, “Character in the novel is conventionally discussed in terms of exposition and dialog. Characters can also be either flat or on-dimensional, having a simple function, or round, with complexity built up through multiple players of description and action.”

Based on the three excerpts above can be concluded that defines a character is a actors who hold events in the story so that is establish a narrative events. The character is the part of intrinsic element in the novel that is firstly explored by the writer because it takes essential role to display any behavior of each character in the novel.

2.3 Plot

Abrams (1981:137) says “Plot is series of stories which formed by stages of events to build a story that is presented by the actors in a story.” In other word, plot is a series of events that invented and built carefully, which move the plot through complexity towards the climax and resolution.
William Whitla (2010: 43) says “In a narrative, information often answers the question, “What happened?” and the answer or themes, the arrangement of the action in a specific sequence of events, is called plot.” It means that plot is a literary term defined as the event that make up the story, particularly as they relate to each other in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story. According to Gray (1984: 159), “Plot is the plan of literary work, especially of drama and novels. To reveal the plot of a novel involves something more than simply explaining the sequence of events.” In other word, plot suggests a pattern of relationship between events.

Based on the excerpts of critics above can be concluded that the plot serves as a guiding outline in developing the overall content of the story and also building and resolving the conflict is a primary focus of the plot.

2.4 Setting

William Whitla (2010: 161) says, “setting means the location of narrative in time and space-in history or the particularities of place.” In simple terms, setting is the time, place and social reality within which a story takes place. Whitla also said that the location of narrative in time and space-in history can change quickly or slowly throughout a novel, as we shall see later. We have to understand where we are, in which period of time, in which society and at which level in that society if we are to interpret correctly the other elements in the story.
Based on the problems of study in this paper, the writer will analyze the novel enough through the three elements in novel such as character, plot and setting.

2.5 Intrinsic Approach

Wellek and Warren (1977:157) state the literature research starting from the interpretation and analysis of literary work itself. Modern literary history evolved shortly after the birth of romanticism movement. In the 19th century, literature research that was popular at the time is the research about explanations and origins of a literary work. The old methods such as classic rhetoric, poetical, and the dimensions must be learned again and re-elaborated in modern terms, while the new methods have been widely introduced.

In many countries there are also examples of intrinsic research. In France there is a method that is known with Explication de textes. There is also a formal analysis pioneered by Walzel that developed based on the alignment between the work of art and art history. In Czechoslovakia and Poland also have the Russian formalists. A literary critic and rethorican from England named I. A. Richard has more focused on the text of the poem. The analysis of the drama that aims to mix diffuse the drama with empirical reality, while the study of the novel look of artistic methods, perspectives and narrative techniques.

Based on the explanations above so that can be concluded that according to Wellek and Warren, intrinsic approach is the analysis that based of the text itself.
2.6 Descriptive Research

According to John W. Best (1977 : 42) , different from historical research that aim to describe the things that occurred in past, the purpose of descriptive research is to describe the things that happen in the present. In descriptive research be found the efforts of describe, recording, analysis, and interpretation of the conditions of ongoing or exist. In this descriptive research also contained different types of comparisons are possible through the effort to find the relationship between the variables with one condition that the variables do not undergo the process of manipulation as is done in experimental research.