2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Novel

Novel is a long prose narrative that describes fictional characters and events in the form of a sequential story. Novel is kind of the literature, according to Rees (1973:106) says that novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and actions that are represented in real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. One of inspiration in writing a novel is based on true story with human experience, usually through from relation of sequence events involving a group of person in a specific setting. On the other side that novel teaches the readers by the moral message in a theme of the novel.

Peck and Coyle (1984:102) say that the novel reflects a movement away from an essentially of religious view of life towards a new interest in the complexities of everyday experience. Most novel are concerned with ordinary people and their problems in the societies in which they find themselves.

George Watson (1979:3) says “Novel is the name of a literary kind, and there is a story to tell about how, over the centuries, its substance has widened and its conventions changed.” So it means novel is literary work, narrate about the life in centuries ago. Of course, novel is a way to send the message in Society, such as in novel the characters that play role hero and felon are found. Hero in novel will be success but felon will be loser. From this message the readers can get inspiration that hero is good but felon is bad.
Watson (1979:4) says, “A novel is a way of learning about how things were or are-cognitive instrument; and those who distruct stories as evidence should consider how often in conversation we use them to make a point or answer questions.” It means that novel has many functions to inform or make a point or in some subjects of distruct stories.

Novel is usually written in the past tense because the author tells story that happens in the past, the author imagine the story firstly then interpret it in writing so the imagination first then writing in the past tense.

2.2 Character

Character is a very important element in literary works such as novel, drama or even poems. The character can be human, or even animal. In a novel, the character is usually dominated by human as the character, while the character in a novel has his/her own personality equal to human. The personality of the character will lead the character to act such emotional, behavioral, and all the logical things that deals with the problems which be faced by the character. Therefore, the character of the novel mostly has a value of a human in a real life.

Shaw (1972:50) says, “Character is the aggregate if traits and gestures that from the natures of some person or animal.” Character also refers to moral qualities and ethical standards and principles. In literature, character has several other specific meanings notably that a person represented in a story, novel, play, etc. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century in England, a character is a formal sketch of descriptive analysis of a particular virtue or
vice as represented in a person, what is now more often called a character sketch.”

Roberts and Jacobs (1993:131) say, “In fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. 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.

Taylor (1981:62) says, “character is a mere construction of words meant to express an idea or a view of experience and must be considered in relation to other features of the composition, such as action and setting, before its full significance can be appreciated.

Based on four quotations that the character is a form of a characteristic or trait of human or animal, character also refers to the quality of the moral and ethical standards and principles. In literature, the character has some special meanings primarily that of other people who are represented in the novel. And also a character sketch of a formal descriptive analysis of certain virtues, character has two types of flat characters and round characters.

2.3 Plot

Gwynn (2002:7) says that plot may be defined as the sequence of incidents in a story, arranged in dramatic order. One is tempted to insert the word “Chronological” but doing so will exclude many stories that depart from this strict ordering of events. In opposite fashion, novelist sometimes
uses foreshadowing to prevent a story’s outcome from seeming haphazard or contrived.

Kennedy (1991:7) says that plot is the artistic arrangement of those events. It means that the most important element among other elements of fiction because a structure events arising out of conflict. Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a tech which lead to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative. One of the most important elements in shaping a work of fiction is plot.

Shaw (1972:211) says that plot is a plan or scheme to accomplish a purpose. In literature, plot refers to arrangement of events to achieve an intended effect. A plot is a series of carefully devised and interrelated actions that progresses through a struggle of opposing forces (conflict) to a climax and a denouement. A plot is different from story line (the order or events as they occur).

In a well-done story, all the actions and incidents, speeches, thoughts, and observations are linked together to make up an entirety, sometimes they may be called an organic unity. The essence of this unity is the development and resolution of a conflict, or conflicts in which the protagonist meets and resolves the conflict is called the plot, which has been compared to the map of story, scheme, or blueprint. The plot is based on interactions of causes and effects as they develop sequentially or chronologically. That is, the actions in the story follow one another in time as the protagonist meets and tries to overcome the forces of opposition.
2.4 Setting

Shaw (1972:247) says that a setting is the environment or the surroundings of anything. The term is usually applied in literature to the locale or period in which the action of a play, novel, motion picture, etc. Takes place in theatrical jargon, setting may also refer to scenery or properties.

Taylor (1981:69) says “setting is a major factor in formulation of subject matter and a direct influence on the expression of theme. As in the case of the other factors, however, setting needs to be realistic, nor, in fact, even physical. Historical time (past, present or future) is very effective for certain narratives and an accurate geographical location advisable, but it is also possible to set a fiction in some vague undetermined time, omitting historical references altogether in order to achieve a sense of timelessness and universality.”

Roberts and Jacobs (1993:230) say, “Setting is the natural, manufactured, political, cultural, including everything that characters know and own.”

Based on the three quotations, setting means the time, place, and social reality in which a story takes place or the environment of the story. It also means that setting is everything that the characters who are in the story know and own.

2.5 Intrinsic Approach

Wallek and Waren (1973:75) say that the approach is based on the intrinsic structural of point of text and literature. This means that the intrinsic approach emphasizes the inter text analysis by describing the elements of prose that are described previously. Relationship with the art of literature and
art of music is very diverse and complicated. Sometimes they influence one to each other. Theory of art and taste can be studied and related to the theory and literary tastes of artist. Besides the issue of sources and influences, inspiration and cooperation, there is another problem, namely literary works often produce the same result with the result of a painting and musical.

According to Wallek and Warren, intrinsic approach is the emphasis on the analysis of the text. Intrinsic approach starts from the literature. In the 19th century popular literature examines the origin. Many methods are based on the survey of modern literary forms, namely in the French method of explanation of the text there. Many novels see the connection with the work of social structure, study of artistic methods, and techniques of narrative point of view.

2.6 Descriptive Research

Best (1982:76) says that Descriptive research is purposed to describe what is happening now, and is attempted to make descriptions, printing, analysis, and interpretation of the conditions that occur at this time. In the descriptive study a comparison of various types is included and it may welcome to attempt to find the relationship between the set of variables.

3. THE DESCRIPTION OF SANTIAGO’S DREAM