2. REVIEW AND RELATED OF LITERATURE

2.1 Literature

Taylor (1981:1) says, “Literature, like other arts, is essentially an imaginative act, that is, and act of the writer’s imagination in selecting, ordering, and interpreting life-experience”. Taylor (1981:1) also says that literature reflects or comments on actual experience; social, philosophical, psychological and moral concerns are inescapable. Rees and Taylor tell us the same about literature, but they write in difference style. Furthermore Taylor (1981:1) says “In the case of literature, words are the medium of expression and it makes little difference whether those words are recorded in the living memory of a people or by some mechanical means such as writing, sound recording, etc.” It means that language is the medium of literature. Actions, characters, and settings are the basic elements of literature and language merely expresses these larger entities which combine to form a literary composition (Taylor 1981:12). Narrative fiction, drama, and poetry are three major genre divisions of literature. There are many subdivisions of narrative fiction, but they are divided into two; traditional and modern narrative fiction. Folk tale, epic, romance, allegory, and satire belong to traditional, novel and short story belong to modern narrative fiction.

2.2 Novel

In this paper, novel is the source of the data. Novel according to Peck and Coyle in book: Literary Terms and Criticism (1984:102) said that novel is a move
away from an essentially religious view of life towards a new interest in the complexities of everyday experience. Most novels are concerned with ordinary people and their problems in the societies in which they find themselves. In fact, novels tend to tell the same few stories time and time again. Novelists frequently focus on tensions between individuals and the society in which they live, presenting characters who are at odds with that society.

**Plot** according to Roberts and Jacobs in book Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing (1995:88) said that plot is all the action or incidents, speeches, thoughts, and observations are linked together to make up an entirety, sometimes called an organic unity. The essence of this unity is the development and resolution of a conflict in character. The plot is interactions of causes and effect as they develop sequentially or chronologically. Plot of stories are made up mostly of actions or incidents that follow each other sequentially. Finding a sequentially or narrative order, however, is only the first step toward the more important consideration. The plot is the controls governing the development of actions. In a well-plotted story, things precede or follow each other not simply because time ticks away, but more importantly because effects follow causes.

From the statement above, concluded that plot is organized how actions should be related to each other, how some events have relationship with the other events. And the plot is interactions of causes and effects as they develop sequentially or chronologically.
Character is one of intrinsic elements of novel especially main characters. Barnet (1983: 71) says, “Character has meaning as a figure in a literary work”. (Bonazza 1982:3) says “Character refers to one of the persons in the story-the end result of the author’s effort to create a fictional personality.” From that statement, we can see that character is a person who is responsible for the thoughts and action within a story, poem, or other literature. Characters are extremely important because they are the medium through which a reader interacts with a piece of literature. Every character has his or her own personality, which a creative author uses to assist in forming the plot of a story or creating a mood. The different attitudes, mannerisms, and even appearances of characters can greatly influence the other major elements in a literary work, such as theme, setting, and tone.

From the above statements, concluded that character is any representation of an individual being presented in dramatic or narrative work through extended dramatic or verbal representation. 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.

Setting according Roberts and Jacobs in book Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing (1995:158) said that setting is concerned with the places where story take a place. Setting refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily lifestyle of the characters and climate of the story. Background elements can be divided into three main elements, namely a place, time, and social. Backgrounds on
the location of the place suggest the occurrence of the events recounted in a work of fiction. The setting is important to give realistic impression to the readers, created a certain situation at a glanced is really happened.

From the statements above, it is concluded that setting is the place or location of the action. Setting refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily lifestyle of the characters. The setting provides the historical and cultural context for characters.

2.3 Intrinsic Approach

The intrinsic approach starts from the interpretation and analysis of literary work itself. Wellek and Warren (1977:158) continues that the old methods such as Classical rhetoric, poetika, and the dimensions must be learned and translated in modern terms. New methods based on survey of modern literary forms have been widely introduced. Such research will be widely used in France is the method of explication de texts. While in Germany developed the formal analysis based on the parallels between works of art and art history, which has been pioneered by Walzel. Later, the Russian formalist movement and his followers in Czechoslovakia and Poland greatly stimulate the development of literary studies. In the UK, followers I.A. Richards began to focus on the text and the poetry critic in America began trying to restore a group of primary concern in the study of literature. Many studies of novel who not only see the connection works with the social structure, but studying the artistic method, point of view, and narrative techniques.
Intrinsic approach takes part from the literary work itself. Intrinsic approach emphasizes the analysis intertext by describing the elements of the prose that explained before. Wellek and Warren (1977:139)

2.4 Rebellion

John Joseph Lalor (1884) said, “Rebellion is a refusal of obedience or order. It may, therefore, be seen as encompassing a range of behaviors aimed at destroying or taking over the position of an established authority such as a government, governor, president, political leader, financial institution, or person in charge.” On the one hand the forms of behavior can include non-violent methods such as the (overlapping but not quite identical) phenomena of civil disobedience, civil resistance and nonviolent resistance. On the other hand, it may encompass violent campaigns. Those who participate in rebellions, especially if they are armed rebellions, are known as "rebels".

There are a number of terms that are associated with rebel and rebellion. They range from those with positive connotations to those with pejorative connotations. Examples include:

1) Civil resistance, civil disobedience, and nonviolent resistance which do not include violence or paramilitary force

2) Mutiny, which is carried out by military or security forces against their commanders
3) Armed resistance movement, which is carried out by freedom fighters, often against an occupying foreign power

4) Revolt, a term that is sometimes used for a more localized rebellions rather than a general uprising

5) Revolution, which is carried out by radicals, usually meant to overthrow the current government

6) Subversion, which are non-overt attempts at sabotaging a government, carried out by spies or other subversives

7) Terrorism, which is carried out by different kinds of political, economic or religious militant individuals or groups

From some kind of rebellions above, the author saw it when the kind of rebellion that occurs in the novel this is a Revolution type, it is apparent from their movements that want to drop the Supreme Head of Government in a country with a radical action.

2.5 Mockingjay

A mockingjay is a bird that was created through mating of jabberjays and female mockingbirds. When Katniss Everdeen wore a pin with this bird on it in the 74th Hunger Games, the Capitol was angry as it represented a slight against them due to the mistake that caused their existence. This is why Katniss became "The Mockingjay" and led the rebels in Mockingjay.
A hybrid of mockingbirds and jabberjays, the birds were created by mistake. The jabberjays - all male - were initially created to eavesdrop on the rebels in the Dark Days, memorizing entire conversations and repeating them back at the Capitol. Once they were discovered, the rebels fed endless lies to the birds, and sent them back loaded with false information. After the lies were discovered, the Capitol closed the laboratories and the jabberjays were released into the wild, in the hope that they would die off. They did, eventually, but not before they passed on their genetic code to female mockingbirds. This was unforeseen, because no one expected them to be able to reproduce with other bird species. The offspring were called mockingjays, and, while they had lost the ability to memorize words, they could mimic any sounds from a child's high-pitched warble to a man's deep tones, and even songs with multiple verses, if you had the patience to sing to them. Katniss' father was one of those people, and Peeta claims that when he first heard Katniss sing, all of the birds, including mockingjays, fell silent, the sign that they liked the song or notes that were sung. The mockingjay is so important to Katniss because her father had a special bond with them, and so did Rue.

Like their jabberjay fathers, mockingjays are excellent mimics, and have the ability to memorize and repeat both bird and human songs. They can perfectly copy down to the last note, any human tune. They pick up tunes quickly, and often spread them to other mockingjays. However, they only sing the songs of those whose voices they enjoy. Katniss, her father, and Rue are singers that caused the mockingjays to sing. Katniss also notes that they can sing both high and very low pitches. In District
11, the first worker to see the quitting signal whistles four notes. The mockingjays will then begin to spread the notes, passing the message along to all the workers. The simple melody is ingeniously designed to harmonize with itself as the different voices singing it overlap. Rue practiced this, and may have even begun it. The Avox, Pollux enjoyed whistling to the mockingjays, as it was the only auditory communication he had achieved in a very long time.

The birds are found in District 11, in the orchards. They are also found in various other districts, such as District 13, as well as outside District 12's borders. Rue is said in the book to tell Katniss that they are a way of communicating through the orchards in District 11. Mockingjays are described as being as tough as rocks, being able to thrive in almost any environment. In the 74th Hunger Games, there were mockingjays in the arena. Rue and Katniss used them to send a signal to each other saying they were alright.