2 EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS

2.2 Novel

Novel is used to show and express an extra ordinary event that happened to someone. It means that novel is a way for the writer to find out extra ordinary happened in the story. By reading the novel, it is hard to get the event if the story is not read many times episode by episode. Because of that, making the important quotations will help the writer understand what event happened.

Novel is a picture of real life and manners of the time in which it was written. Watson (1979:158) says, “Novel is a fictional prose narrative of length, usually with a claim to describe the real.”

Sumardjo (1998: 29) says that novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting. A novel is a totality, a comprehensiveness that is artistic. As a totality, the novel has passages elements, most related to one another in close and mutually dependent. The elements of a novel-builder that then collectively form a totality that-in addition to the formal elements of language, there are many more kinds. The division of the element in question is the intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

Robert defines novel have 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.

The first element is the character. Roberts and Jacobs (1993:51) say”Character is a reasonable facsimile of human being, with all the good and bad
traits of human being.” It shows that character is the reason of imitation of human being who has bad or good traits.

The second is plot. Plot is basically sequences of events in logical and chronological relations which are interrelated, caused or experienced by the characters. Jacobs and Roberts (1993:52) say that the plot is based on the interactions causes and effects as they develop sequentially or chronologically. It means that the plot is the main story has a relation between causes and effects that develop into well organized.

The plot is very important because every element in fiction has found in it. Opinion of Aminuddin (1987:86) “For the author, plot is like a framework of arrangement that could be directive to develop the entire content of the story. While, for the reader, understanding the plot means understand all about the story chronologically and clear.”

Staton (2007:26-29) states that plot is a series of the events in a story. How a certain event affecting another event that cannot be ignored, since the event will be affecting for all the story.

Plot is very close to the existence of the character. If the story only has a little in character, there will be more close and simple to plot, in contrast a novel that has many characters in the story the plot will be more complicated. Plot also helps the reader in understanding the story of the novel. The clarity of the plot makes the reader easier in understanding the story. Usually a good or popular novel uses simple plot, so the strength of the novel also depends on the plot.
The third is theme. Theme is the main idea in the story. Theme is the relation between idea and purpose of the fiction that written by thee author. To find the theme, the reader must read the whole stories of the novel.

“Remember that theme hunting is possibly the most enjoyable and rewarding part of a short story, but it is also the most dangerous the most open to wild error. If you want to find meaning, you must put yourself in the writer’s hands and efface paart of yourself. Otherwise every story regrettably will sound exactly like you.” (Hamalian and Karl, 1967:324)

The fourth is setting. Setting contains time, place, and atmosphere. Stanford (2003:44) says, “Setting is the time and place of a literary work. Setting includes social, political, and economic background as well as geographic and physical locations.” It means that setting related to atmosphere around makes the readers brought the situations in the novel.

Robert (1987:230) says, “Setting is the natural, manufactured, political, cultural, and temporal environment, including everything that characters know and own. Characters may be either helped or hurt by their surroundings, and they may fight about possessions aand goals. Further, as character speak with each other, they reveal the degree to which they share the customs and ideas of their times.”

The fifth is point of view. Point of view is the way of the author place himself in the story. The author expresses the emotional and mental feeling of character in the story to help the reader find the events.

“Point of view refers to the position and stance of the voice, or speaker, that authors adopt for their works.” (Robert 1987:180)

Robert (1987:183-184) divides point of view into three kinds. There are the three kinds of point of view:
1) The First-Person Point of View

If the voice of the work is an “I” the author is using the first-person point of view—the impersonation of a fictional narrator or speaker.

2) The Second-Person Point of View

The Second-Person point of view, the least common of the points of view, offers the writer two major possibilities.

3) The Third-Person Point of View

If events in the work are described in the third person (he, she, it, they), the author is using the third-person point of view.

Laverty (1971:337-8) says that point of view is divided into four, they are first-person central point of view is focussed on “I” character. First-person peripheral point of view is focused in “I” but the personal does not tell himself. Limited third person point of view is focused on two main characters and the author limited himself to everything. Third person omniescent point of view is the author free in explaining motivation all characters.

2.3 Character

Stanford (2003:8) says, “Character is the fictional people who are part of the action of literary work.” The character can be construct the story in the novel. Shaw (1972:50) says, “Character also refers to moral qualities and ethical standards and principles. In literature, character has several other specific meanings notably that of a person represented in a story, novel, play, etc.”

Character is really related to the problem. Through the problem, the character is form to be better or feel the changing.
“A story is usually concerned with a major problem that a character must face. This may involve interaction with another character, with a difficult situation, or with an idea or general circumstances that force action. The character may win, lose, or tie. He or she may learn and be the better for the experience or may miss the point and be unchanged.” (Robert and Jacob, 1993:53)

“In fiction, a character may defined as a verbal representation of human being. Through action, speech description, and commentary, authors portray characters that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate.” (Robert, 1987:131)

There are two types of character like the British novelist and critic E.M. Foster (In Robert, 1987:133) distinguished characters on the two major types “round and flat”.

Round Characters: The basic trait of round character is that they recognize, change, with, or adjust to circumstance. The round character-usually the main figure in a story-profits from experience and undergoes a change or alteration which may be shown in an action, the realization of new strength and therefore the affirmation of previous decision, the acceptance of a new condition, or the discovery of unrecognized truth.

Flat Characters: In contrast, flat characters do not grow. They remain the same because they may be stupid or insensitive or lacking in knowledge or insight. They end where they begin and are static, not dynamic. But flat characters are not therefore worthless, because they usually highlight the development of the round characters. Usually, flat characters are minor, although not all minor characters are necessarily flat.
Authors often use five ways to show their characters. Remember that you must use your own knowledge and experience to make judgments about the qualities of the characters being revealed.

1) Actions. Based on the ordinary human beings, fictional characters do not necessarily understand how they may be changing or why they do the things they do. Nevertheless, their actions express their characters. Action may also be the signal qualities such as weakness, deceit, scheming personality, strong inner conflicts, or growth of some sort.

2) Description, both personal and environmental. Appearance and environmental reveal must be about a character’s social and economic status, of course but they also tell us more about character traits.

3) Dramatic statements and thoughts. Although the speeches of most characters are functional—essential to keep the story moving along, they provide material from which you can draw conclusion. Often, characters use speech to hide their motives we as readers should see through such a ploy.

4) Statements by other characters. By studying what characters say about each other, you can enhance your understanding of the character being discussed. Ironically, the characters doing the talking often indicate something other than what they intend, perhaps because of prejudice, stupidity, or foolishness.

5) Statements by the author speaking as storyteller or observer. What the author is speaking with the authorial voice, says about character is usually
accurate and the authorial voice can be accepted factually. However, when the authorial voice interprets actions and characteristics.

2.4 Intrinsic Approach

Intrinsic approach as a flat canvas when a critic wants to draw all his judgments and criticisms on what is in front of him. A critic of literature using intrinsic approach if judges a painting, he will be more interested in the colors, the size of painting, style of painter and color contrasts.

Wellek and Warren (1989:75) define, “Intrinsic approach based on the text and development structure in literary work.” Thus, the intrinsic approach describes the elements of prose that pictured before. In intrinsic approach, the critic is mainly concerned with the form, language, style, symbols, images, contrasts, structure and development of plot in a literary work. Words on the page are of utmost important for him. Intrinsic approach is also called formalism as the critic’s basic interest is in the form of the text.

Therefore, intrinsic approach to literature is concerned to the inner meaning of a text and gives no importance to an author. For intrinsic critics, the author is ded. They only see the text in terms of its own self. According to intrinsic critics, a text is complete in itself. In contrast to intrinsic approach, all the emphasis in extrinsic approach is given to context. The history, background, autobiography and social circumstances of the author are important.