2.1 Intrinsic Approach

Basically an Approach divide into two types. They are The instrinsic approach and The extrinsic approach. The intrinsic approach was originally written by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in their book “Theory of Literature”. Rene Wellek introduced his instrinsic approach, which essentially is a study of literary work based on analyzing the internal elements that build that work. According to Wellek (1962; 332) The natural on sensible starting point for work in literary scholarship is the interpretation and analysis of the works of literary themselves. After all, only the works themselves justify all our interest in the life of an author, in his social environment, and the whole process of literature.

Wellek’s opinion is that the study of literature naturally needs to be started from the analysis of the literary work itself because then it would enable us to identify he many aspects that built that work. Wellek further explained by introducing elements that from the foundation of a literary work, plot, setting, theme, character, point of view, and style. By analyzing these elements, a student could comprehend the work by figuring out how the story flows, where the story is set, how the characters act and think. Although so many of elements of novel, the writer just pick three of that all. Three elements discussed are plot, setting and theme. Three of element enough describe clear detail about a short happy moment of Charlie’s life.
Element of plot, setting and theme summarized at describe about character in the same time.

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. Intrinsic approach applied by the writer in order to show the elements of the novel. Parts of elements of the prose are characters, plot, setting, theme, and point of view. This research uses those elements of prose because those elements are related. Wellek and Warren (1977: 139) in their book “Theory of Literature” said that intrinsic approach are being introduced based on a survey of the wider range of forms in modern literature. They also stated that the main part of intrinsic approach is based on the text of literary works itself by doing an interpretation and analysis of it (1977: 139).

While definition of extrinsic approach which was originally written by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in their book “Theory of Literature” too. Rene Wellek introduced his extrinsic approach such as biography, psychology, social milieu, ideas, and other arts. This is opposed elements intrinsic to a study work, which explored in section. They write that research into extrinsic elements often results in an attempt to establish some casuality between the extrinsic elements and a study of work.

Wellek and warren describe three views of a biographical approach, of which only one the biographical aspects relating to the production of a work. They reject the views that works accurately reflect the author’s life or that the author’s life must be understood in order to understand a particular work. According to wellek and warren, works may indeed reflect the author’s experiences, but they must also reflect
an author’s hopes and dreams, or literary tradition and convention and not a
document for biography.

2.2 Definition of Novel

According Julien Bonn (2010:93) Literature includes poetry, drama, fiction
and many kinds of non-fiction writing, as well as oral, dramatic and broadcast
compositions, not necessarily preserved in a written format such as films and
television programs.

The fiction works discussed in this thesis is a novel. According Julien Bonn
(2010: 112) novel is a long fictional narrative written in prose, which developed from
the novella and other early forms of narrative. A novel is usually organized under a
plot or theme with a focus on character development and action. Action and the
characters in the novel made by the writers themselves. So an action and the events
of the novel can be a real story in everyday life can be ambition, sadness, joy,
happiness, sense, logic, and many others are based on the facts of one’s life.

A novel should be interpreted if it completely. The interpretation of a novel is a
generally done through the examination of the aspects of the novel itself. Character is
an important aspects of novel because when we talk about the novel, it may ask:
who are the character in the novel ? How are characters portrayals in the novel ?
What’s conflict ? What theme of the novel ? etc. Talking about character and its
character portrayal is more interesting than other five aspects of novel. But it does
not mean that the other five aspects are not important.

There are some kinds of novel that found in contemporary publishing:
Action-Adventure

Action-Adventure fiction, traditionally (but not exclusively) aimed at male readers, features physical action and violence, often around a quest or military-style mission set in exotic or forbidding locales such as jungles, deserts, or mountains.

Crime

Crime fiction stories, centered on criminal enterprise, are told from the point of the perpetrators. They range in tone from lighthearted “caper” stories to darker plots involving organized crime or incarcerated convicts.

Detective

Detective fiction has become almost synonymous with mystery. These stories relate the solving of the crime, usually one or more murders, by a protagonist who may or may not be a professional investigator. This large, popular genre has many subgenres, reflecting differences in tone, character, and it always contains criminal and detective settings.

Fantasy

Fantasy features fiction stories set in fanciful, invented worlds, an alternate and more fanciful version of our own world or in legendary, mythic past. Fantasy fiction stories generally involve magic, mystical elements, or supernatural creatures. The genre’s relatively loose definition means it includes a large number of works in styles ranging from pseudo-mythological epics to more deliberately modern works, and includes works which also fall under genres, such as horror fiction, comedy, action-adventure or Romance. Some works generally classified as fantasy fiction also
include elements of science fiction, and with many works revolving around psychic, ghosts, etc. being easily classified as either, some bookstores and critics tend to categorize the two genres together as speculative fiction.

Horror

Horror fiction aims to evoke some combination of fear, fascination, and revulsion in its readers. This genre, like others, continues, to develop, recently moving away from stories with a religious or supernatural basis to ones making us of medical or psychological ideologies.

Mystery

Mystery fiction, technically involving stories in which characters try to discover a vital piece of information which is kept hidden until the climax, is now considered by many people almost a synonym for detective fiction. The standard novel stocked in the mystery section of bookstores is a whodunit.

Romance

Romance is currently the largest and best-selling fiction genre in North America. It has produced a wide array of subgenres, the majority of which feature the mutual attraction and love of a man and a woman as the main plot, and have a happy ending. This genre, much like fantasy fiction, is broad enough in definition that it is easily and commonly seen combined with other genres, such as comedy, fantasy fiction, realistic fiction, or action-adventure.
2.3 Definition of Character

Character is one of the most important elements in literature, character holds the main role in a story of literature such as novel, drama, tale, and poem. In literature, the characters are not only in the form of human, but also it can be animals. Even, the human as the characters in a story are still dominant. Characters as the person that presented in the literary work, that their appearance is interpreted by the reader as being endowed with desires, motivation, and emotional qualities that are expressed in their appearance is interpreted by the reader as being endowed with desires, motivation and emotional qualities that are expressed in their saying and action in the story. On the other word, character in in the fiction work is the representative and the description of personal qualities in the real life. Therefore, although the character in the literary works is fictitious, they have the personal qualities as the real person.

According to Robert (1993;20) characters are the person in dramatic of narratives work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with the moral and dissapotional qualities that are expressed in what they say in the dialogue and what they do the action. Based on that statement, it is clearly seen that the character is created by the author and applied on the story that they characteristic are closely to the real person in real life., so that character in he fiction works will be able to present the real person in the person in the novel, through their actions and speeches.

According to Robert too (1990;45) character is the imaginary person that the author creates and can be classified as major and minor character. Major character is an important figure at the centre of story’s action or theme whereas minor is the character which support the major character and to illuminate them. From that
explanation, can conclude that the character is human, animal, object that are created by the author, is human. To get a better understanding through the description above, we must able to understand what the character’s do. We should know the character personalities by catching the ideas among the speeches, observing their actions and following their feelings. The writer in this discuss explain about the character as a mentally retarded and his teacher which are found in the novel. Charlie Gordon as the main character and Alice Kinnian as the minor character.

The British novelist and critic E. M. Foster, in his critical work *Aspect of the Novel* says that there are two major types of character. They are round character (main character) and flat character (minor character). Main characters are full, complex and rich whereas minor characters are the simple ones.

**The Main Character**

In the story of the Novel. Several kinds of characters will involve throughout the entire story of the novel. The reader of the novel will find so many character during reading the novel, some characters may appear for almost the entire story, and the others characters may appear slightly. The characters that can be found in the story of the novel have different function to the novel, some characters may give the most great influence to the story, and some may give little influence to the story, or even do not have the influence to all the story at all. The character whose appearance is the most frequently appear in the story and dominated the plot of the story is occasionally called as the main character.
The Minor Character

The minor character can be defined as the supporting of main characters that their function is to illuminate the major character. The appearance of minor character usually infrequently, it is so much different from the appearance of the main character in the story who always dominate for the entire story. The minor character role are also seems not important as the role of the main character, although the minor characters sometimes related to the major characters directly.