2. REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

In supporting the data of this analysis, the writer gets some related books to enrich the information and the idea to support the analysis of this paper.

Literature is a material or a scientific source that is used to create a paper or other scientific activities. Literature in general is experience of life it is uttered words to become a beautiful writing. Roberts and Jacobs (1995:1) say that literature refers to composition that tell stories, dramatiza, situation, express emotion, and analyze and advocate ideas. According to the quotation, literature most tells about life experience.

Literature can be considered as a product of imagination in a writing from. It reflects the result as the value of an art work. Taylor (1981:1) says that literature, like other arts, is essentially an imaginative act, that is, and act of the writers’s imagination in selecting, ordering, and interpreting life experience.

Literature is a term that does not have a universal accepted definition, but which has variably included all written work and language that foregrounds literariness, as opposed to ordinary language. Eagleton (1983) says that there have been various attempts to be define literature. You can definite it for example, as “imaginative” writing in the sense of fiction writing which is not literally true. But even the briefest reflection on what people commonly include under the heading of literature suggests that this will not to do. Literary work is a fictional from the imagination created by the author and is not a real literary work.

Novel is one of the various literary works as a part of prose fiction. As a prose fiction, a novel describes some various matters about human experiences,
characters and events. Peck and Martin (1984:102) say that writer have, of course, always been interest in the world around them, but the development of the novel reflects a move away from an essentially religious view of life toward a new interest in the complexitarian of everyday experience. A novel that describes in detail the customs, behaviors, habits and expectation of a certain social group at a specific time and place, usually these convention shape the behavior of main character, and express them. Character is one of important elements in fiction, especially in the novel.

Watson (1979:3) says that novel is the name of literary kind, and there is a story tell about how, over the centuries, its substance has widened and its conventions changed.

Stanton (1965:2) says that popular novel is more readable and more easily enjoyed because its merely delivers entertainment straight from the action of the story is a told that is told a well as any minor problems. Most of the popullar novel or best seller tells only minor problems but packed well by the author so that the readers are very interested in the story in it. Therefore, many novels are also in the lift into a film because the story is very interesting.

Rees (1973:106) says that a novel is a fiction prose narrative of consoderable leght in which characters and action representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. Novel is a story about life, it is one of the reasons why people like it.

One of the most important aspects in a novel is the character. Character is one of the intrinsic elements of the most interesting to make a research about it.
because the characters are major attraction for the readers. Character in the novel is not as puzzling as character in real life, a novel is short: short of art, so it’s selective character in novel rather as we do in real life. Roberts and Jacobs (1995:131) say that in fiction, a character may be definite as a verbal representatif of a human being. Explanation of a character in a novel can also be done through the depiction of physical and behavior, environment, way of talking, the mind, or through the depiction or other figures. A character makes the story become real and interesting to read it.

The character is a way of thinking and behaving each individual to live unrelated and work in the society. Peck and Martin (1984:105) say that another point to remember is that the character are part of a broader pattern: they are members of a society, and the author’s distinctive view of how people relate to society will be reflected in the presentation of every character of arts, such as novel, drama, television series, and film. In the literature, character guide the readers through their stories, helping them to understand plots and theme.

Character is a person who is responsible for the thoughts and action within a story, poem, literature. Characters are extremely important because they are medium through which a reader interaction with a peace of literature.

Robert and Jacobs (1995:133) say that there are two basic types of character “round character” and “flat character”:

1. Round Character usually the main figure in a story-profit from experience and undergoes a change or alteration because round usually play a major role in a story, round characters are often called th hero or heroin.
(2) Flat Character. In contrast, flat characters do not grow. They remain the same because they maybe be stupid or insensitive or lacking in knowledge or insight. Sometimes flat character are prominent in certain of literature, such as cowboy, police, and detective stories, where the focus is less on character then performance.

Robert (1990:45) says that a character is the imagery person that the author creates and can be clasified as a major and minor character. Main character is the individual who contributes the most to the story or who is the most important of the story. You can decide who the main character is by thinking about if the story would be the same a specific character was not in it. The main character is a character that is dynamic so that their properties can change any time in accordance with the required character in the story. The minor character is the character that appears once or sometimes in a novel, and may be relatively in short portion. It is called minor character are often pronide, support, illuminate the protagonist. Minor character is a character whose role is not important in determining the theme.

There is also development of characters through the properties among which the protagonist and antagonist. Robert & Jacobs (1995:134) says that the protagonist is central to the action, moves against an antagonist, and exhibits the ability to adapt to new circumstances.

Protagonist is closely connected with the major character. A protagonist is considered to be the main character or lead figure in a novel. Protagonist is central to the action of a story and moves against the antagonist.
The antagonist is the villain or a force which opposes the protagonist. Antagonist is closely connected with minor character but sometimes can change according to the storyline. In other words, an antagonist is a person or a group of people who oppose the main characters. In the classic style of stories wherein the action consist of a hero fighting an enemy, the two can be regarded as a protagonist and a antagonist.

Robert & Jacobs (1995:88) says that finding a sequential or narrative order, however, is only the first step towards the more important consideration-the plot, or the control governing the development of the action. Plot is literary term defined as the events that makes up a story, particularly as they relate to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story, or simply by coincidence governing the development of the action.

Plot is the sequence of the events and actions that make up story. A novelist uses plot to arrange the sequence of events. In the most stories, these events arise out of conflict experienced by the main character. Talking about plot means we talk about the actions or events that are usually resolved at the end of a story. The fictional plot maybe a struggle between opposing force, love and many others and it is usually resolved by the end of the story.

Robert & Jacobs (1995:180) say that point of view refers to the position and stance of the voice, or speaker, that authors adopt for their works. Point of view is a reflection of the opinion an individual from real life or fiction can have. Point of view is the angle of considering things which shows us the opinion or feeling of
the individuals involved in a situation. Depending on the topic, purpose, and audience, writers of nonfiction may rely on the first-person point of view (I, we), the second-person point of view (you,your), and the third-person point of view (he,she, it, they).

Robert & Jacobs (1995:230) say that setting are the natural, manufactured, political, cultural, and temporal environment, including everything that characters know and own. Setting is a critical component or assisting the story. In some stories the setting becomes a character itself. Setting is another way of identifying where a story takes place.

Those theories are used to analyze the characters in the novel Sizzling Sixteen by Jannet Evanovich.