2. Review of Related Literature

Fiction writing is any kind of writing that is not factual writing most often takes the form of a story meant to convey an author’s point of view or simply just to entertain the reader. The result of this are short story, novel, drama, etc. which are all types of fictional writing styles.

2.1 Novel

Novel is one of literary works which in form of narrative text, normally of substantial length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the action, speech, thought of the characters and in form of prose describing fictional and sequence of event in the story. The title of this paper is the description of plot in Mark Twain’s novel *The Adventre of Tom Sawyer*, so the writer focuses to explain about the plot in a novel than other aspect of the novel.

According to Reeve (1789:106) “novel is fictitious prose narrative of considerable length which character and action representatives of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. Novel is usually called prose fiction.”

Novel is one of many narrative prose, Richard Gill in his book (1985:78) says that in the writing, here is the recognition that novel is something special made by an author so that a reader will respond to it in particular way. The good candidate has recognized three things about a novel: the events of the novel, the author who created it, and the reader for whom the novel is written.
The basic elements of novel are character, plot, setting, dialogue, point of view and length. More subjective elements, such as clarity and a distinctive voice, contribute to a novel’s quality and readability.

All novels contain a central plot and character who interact with one another. Novel can take place in specific setting or a number of different settings. A strong description of settings and situations sets of tone and bring story to life.

There are some genres of novel, they are: fantasy, detective, horror, romance, crime, science-fiction, action adventure, mythology.

2.2 Plot

Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story or the main part of story. These events relate to each other in a pattern of sequence. The structure of novel depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story. According to E.M. Foster in Aspects of Novel (1972), a plot or story is a “narrative of events arranged in their time-sequence,” whereas a plot organize the events according to a “sense of causality”. According to Krael (1988:15), “plot is the sequence of action and incidents which make up a story”.

Plot develops a series of complication or intensification of the conflict that leads to a moment of great tension. Author uses techniques in writing plot to make the story interesting or to add a twist and turn.

There are four types regarding to plot:
1. Suspense is a literary device that authors use to keep their readers interest alive throughout the work. It is a feeling of anticipation that something risky or dangerous is about to happen.

2. Flashback is interruptions that writer do to insert past events in order to provide background or context to the current events of a narrative.

3. Telescoping is a matter of economy. The author can’t describe every motion of the character or event during the time the story cover.

4. Shadowing is a the outcome of a conflict is often hinted at or “foreshadowed” before the climax and resolution. These clues are usually very subtle; you don’t realize they are foreshadowing clues until you’ve finished the story.

Plot refers to the series of events that give a story its meaning and effect. In most stories, these events arise out of conflict experienced by the main character. The conflict may come from something external. As the character makes choices and tries to resolve the problem, the story’s action is shaped and plot chronologically, with the firs event followed by the second, third, and so on, like beads on string. However, many stories are told with flashback techniques in which plot events from earlier times interrupt the story’s current events. To be a plot, the events must be processed and made creatively so that the results of processing and making itself is something beautiful and interesting, particularly in relation to the relevant works of fiction as a whole.

The types of grooves which can be divided into four types, the following explanation:
1. Progressive Plot or Dramatic. This is also a chronological structure, which first establishes the setting and conflict, then follows the rising action thought to a climax (the peak of the action and turning point), and concludes with a denouement (a wrapping up of loose ends).

2. Episodic Plot: This is also a chronological structure, but it consists of a series of loosely related incidents, usually of chapter length, tied together by a common theme and character. Episodic plots work best when the writer wishes to explore the personalities of the characters, the nature of their existence, and the flavor of an era.

3. Parallel Plot: The writer weaves two or more dramatic plots that are usually linked by a common character and similar theme.

4. Flashback: This structure conveys information about events that occurred earlier. It permits authors to begin the story in the midst of the action but later fill in the background for full understanding of the present events. Flashback can occur more than once and different parts of story.

Nurgiyantoro (1998:152-156) differentiates this plot in three majorities. They are plot of fortune, plot of character, and plot of thought. Plot of fortune characters connects to a story that tells about the luck and the fortune of the main character’s destiny in a novel. He divided this plot in to six kinds, they are:

a) Action plot is the plot which is arranged in conflict and the resolution

b) Platonic plot is the plot which ends with sadness and makes the reader feel empathy.
c) Tragic plot is the plot which makes the reader feel affected because the main character who does not know about the problem that comes and had faced.

d) Punitive plot is the plot which ends with the failure of the main character that cannot attract the reader’s sympathy.

e) Sentimental plot is the plot which the main character gets the victory after facing the problem.

f) Admiration plot is the opposite of tragic plot which makes the reader admire because the main character can overcome the problem at the end. Plot of character refers to the importance of the character which becomes the focus of attention. Plot of character is more attentive with the characters condition that the events that related to the plot.

Plot of thought tells something that will become a way for the readers to think about willingness, feelings, kinds of obsession and the other things that can be mentioned as the problems of human life generally.

Plot must be effective and it includes a sequence of incidents that bear a significance causal relationship to each other. Causality is an important feature of realistic fictional plot because something happens because of a result something else. In other words, it’s what mostly happened in the story or novel or what the story’s general theme is based on, such as the mood, characters, setting, and conflicts occurring in a story. An intricate, complicated plot is known as an imbroglio, but even the simplest statements of plot can have multiple inferences, such as with songs the balled tradition.
When we talk about plot, it means that we talk about the action or events which usually resolved at the end of the story. The plot as the events are displayed in a not simple story, because the author sets the events was based on a causal connection. The plot is basically sequences of events in logical and chronological relation are interrelated and are caused or experienced by the characters. Plot is known for having a narrative structure and is divided into five parts. The five parts are: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

2.3 Kinds of Structure Plot

Plot structure is the sequence of events in a story. It includes the setting, characters, conflict, action and resolution of the story.

2.3.1 Exposition

Exposition or the introduction. This known as the beginning of the story where characters and setting are established. The conflict or main problem is introduced as well. Based on James A. W. Heffernan and John E. Lincoln (writing: A College Handbook, 5ed. Norton, 2000) “In exposition, every statement is offered as a matter of accepted fact”.

2.3.2 Rising action

Rising action which occurs when a series of events build up to the conflict. The main characters are established by the time the rising action of plot occurs and at the same time, events begin to get complicated. This part of plot tell us
what is the main character or protagonist facing. During the rising action, the main character struggles with this conflict or problem:

- Character vs character, the problem that main character facing is involving with another character.
- Character vs self, the character facing problem against him/herself can be internal conflict that usually in psychologic genre
- Character vs society, the main character facing problem against the society around the main character where the main character live e.g racism
- Character vs nature, the main character facing problem against the wrath of nature, can be disaster such as tornado, tsunami, or volcano eruption.

2.3.3 Climax

The climax or the main point of the plot. This is the turning point of the story and is meant to be the moment of highest interest and emotion. The climax usually reveals any secrets or missing part of the story. The climax isn’t always the most important in the story. In some stories, it become the last sentence and make it as a prequel for next series of novel without falling action and resolution in that novel, this kind of ending called hanging, so reader will curious about the sequel.

2.3.4 Falling action
The falling action is the series of events which take place after the climax; it is where the protagonist must react to the changes that occur during the climax of the story. The events and complication begin to resolve them. The reader knows what has happened next and if the conflict was resolved or not (events between climax and denouement).

2.3.5 Resolution

The last element is known as the resolution or the conclusion. It is the end of a story and ends with either happy or a tragic ending. The resolution occurs in the final chapter of the novel. It is the part of the story that sum up all the loose ends. Most of the story will have a resolution, but in some novel it has open ending, the story will conclude in climax.

According to the ending plot can be divided into two types, they are open and closed ending, this is how the author present the end of the story, they are:

- Open ending plot, this kind of plot have a little or not have resolution at all at all. The author, however, creates some clue in the story that will lead his reader to conclude the resolution of the story, or to give a clue about next sequel of he story.

- Closed ending plot, this kind of plot the end of the story is clear because the author present a definite resolution of conflict. Most narative works use closed plot, because the en of the story is clear, readers do not have to think about it.
2.4 Conflict

Conflict is an important part of story because conflict is the elements of the story which describe all of the character. And conflict can attract the reader interest to continue the reading of the literary works, especially in novel.

According to Perrine (1993:42) A conflict occurs between a main character and other character and environment, nature, society or destiny and between a character with him or herself which can be in form of physical, mental, emotional, or moral resistance. (1993:42)

Conflict can be a center of a story. Conflicts, which become the basic of the plot, are the conflict of the protagonist. This situation and condition arouse some events on the story and make the story alive. Generally, the central of theme of a story is a conflict and how to solve or to end the conflicts.

According to Nurgiyantoro, internal conflict is the conflict that occurs in the heart or soul of a person or the characters in the story (2002:124). Internal conflict will happen when a person has his or her own dilemma and he does not know what to do. And Nurgiyantoro also states that, the main internal conflict is usually experienced by the main character or protagonist (2002:126). It is different with external conflict, when external conflict is a conflict that comes from outside of the character. According to Nurgiyantoro, external conflict is a conflict between a character and something outside him or her, perhaps the natural environment or human environment (2002:124).

2.4.1 Internal Conflict
Man Vs. Self, is a conflict that is usually associated with an internal conflict. A character must overcome his or her own nature or make a choice between two or more paths good and evil; logic and emotion.

2.4.2 External Conflict

Man Vs. Man, is a conflict involves stories where characters are against each other. The conflict may be direct opposition, as in a gunfight or a robbery, or it may be a more subtle conflict between the desires of two or more characters, as in a romance or a family epic. This type of conflict is very common in traditional literature, fairy tales and myths.

Man Vs. Nature, in this term of conflict where nature be an obstacle for the character. They find themselves at odds with forces of nature.

Man Vs. Society, is an external struggle positioning the hero against an animal or a force of nature, such as a storm or tornado or snow.