2. Review of Related Literature

2.1 What is Novel?

Novel is a long narrative, normally in prose, which describes fictional characters and events, usually in the form of a sequential story. According to Abrams (Via Nurgiyantoro 2002: 9) that, "The novel term is derived from the Italian novella that contains the literal meaning of a new, small items, which are then interpreted as a short story in prose". According to Scholes (Via Jonah, 1984: 121) that, "the novel is a story that deals with real events or imagined fictional writer through his observations of reality".

2.2 The Types of Novel

1. Based on real or not a story, the novel is divided into two types

Fiction novel as the name implies, the novel tells the story of the fictitious and never happened, characters, plot and background is just fiction author only. Non fiction novel and the opposite of novel, namely non fiction novel that tells of the real thing that had ever happened, generally type of novel is based on one's experience, based on the true story or history.
2. Types novel by genre story, kind of novel is divided into several kinds

   Novel romantic story of the novel revolves around romance and love from beginning to end. Horror novel type that this one has a story that is thrilling, spooky and certainly makes the reader pounding pulse, generally tell you about things that are mystical or magical about the world.

   Novel mystery story and a novel type is more complicated because it would create curiosity until the end of the story. Comedy novel as the name implies, this type of novel contain about the elements of humor or make people laugh, and truly asleep.

   Inspirational novel is a kind of novel whose story is able inspiring many people, this novel is generally full of moral messages or specific lessons that can be taken by the reader so that the reader got the boost felt and the motivation to do better.

3. The novel is based on the contents, figures and market share

   Teenlit comes from the word that means adolescent and teen lit meaning of the word literature article / paper. This novel tells about the types of problems of the young people in general, about love or friendship. Figures and market share of this novel is the teenage son, age is considered unstable and has many problems.
Chick-Lit chick is American slang meaning young woman, so this one kind of novel that tells about the problems surrounding the life or in the face by a young woman in general. This novel type of book can actually be enjoyed by anyone, but generally the story of this novel is more complex, complicated and sometimes mature content that is not too easily captured by the reader brief adolescence.

Songlit, this novel written by a song for example space misses, where the title of the novel is the title of a song written letto bands Indonesian famous through this song that became the soundtrack of the soap opera diamond catapulted the name Naysila Mirdad and Dude Harlino, this book can be enjoyed by anyone both teenagers and adults.

Adult novel, this type of course only designated for adults because it is generally the story could be about the romance that contains elements adult sensuality.

Theme

The theme of a story is the aspect of the ‘human dilemma’ that it will explore betrayal, loyalty, self-worth, ambition, jealousy, hypocrisy, obsession, alienation –these are all valid themes that could explore.
Plot

Plot is a literary term that refers to how narrative points are arranged to make a story understandable to the reader or observer. According Aminudin (Via Nurgiyantoro: 2000: 126) that, “plot is formed by a series of stories which stage live events so that a story can be shape in series of event of various kind”.

Point of View

Point of view is the angle of considering things, which shows us the opinion, or feelings of the individuals involved in a situation. Atar Semi (Via Nurgiyantoro : 2001: 57-58) confirms that, “the point of view is the author's position and placement within the story. He distinguished point of view into four types which include: (1) the author as characters, (2) the author as a side character, (3) the author of the third person, (4) the author as a player and narrator”.

Setting

Setting has an important role in a story. Setting can also be called the world in the story. According to Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro,2002:216) that, “setting is also referred to as the foundation of the story, suggesting the sense of place, time relationship, the social environment and the occurrence of events”. According to the statement above, it is clear that the setting is an important element in the story. Generally, setting is an important element in the story, including time, place, and social condition which have influence to the character’s life.
Character

A character (sometimes known as a fictional character) is a person or other being in a narrative art work (such as a novel, and television series or film). According to Maxwell, the character is much better than just words. More than that, the character is a choice that determines the level of success. In works of narrative (especially fictional), the setting includes both of the time and geographic location in which the story take place. Leo Hamalian and Frederick R. Karel (via Nurgiyantoro, 1999: 68) explained that, “the setting in works of fiction is not just a place, time, events, atmosphere and objects in certain environments, but can also be an atmosphere associated with an attitude, way of thinking, prejudice and lifestyle of a society in response to a particular problem. Setting in the latter form can be incorporated into a psychological setting”.

2.3 The General Concept of Character

Character is very important in real-made creation of literary works such as novel, drama or even some of poems. The nature of character presentation brings a positive impact for readers to find out what is going on and what is it for. Since, the character mirrors quality of person. It can be traced to generalize opinion for man in general. Roberts (1983:20) declares that, “Characters are the persons presented in dramatics of narrative work, who are interpreted by reader as being
endowed with the moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say and what they do in action”. In fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters who are worth caring about rooting for, an even loving, although there are also characters to be laughed, dislike or even hated to quote Robert (1993:131).

Roberts and Di-Yanni (1990:36) said that, “the literary writer presents and reveals the character. He generalize sand lists methods of revealing character in fiction. Firstly, it is narrative summary without judgment. Secondly all, it is narrative description with implied or explicit judgment ; thirdly, it is about surface details of dress and physical appearance; fourthly, it is about characters action of what they do and the characters speech of what they say and how they say it; and finally, it is about the characters consciousness of what they think and feel. There can be simplified that character in fictionis a description or presentation of a person qualities. The creation or delegation of character or character in touch with the actions, gesture, or speeches exiting in the work by so doing, character is a fictions living person that has personal qualities of a real person has”.

The different from what the expert say, Millie and Yates (Via Nurgiyantoro, 1998:228) declared that, “there are at least six methods by which an author can show the characters. They are :

• By what the person say

• By what someone else says
• By his or her action

• By indicating his or her thoughts

• By the way that other people treat him or her

• By the author’s direct words:

A character in a work of fiction may realize in a character in a work of a number of character ways. After all, have been constructed to make out reported actions the words they are give to say and the commentary made of on them by their creator. Something must depend on how they are presented”.

2.4 The Types of Character

1. Major character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2002:176-177) that, “major character is the most presented character in the story. He or she is the most telling character, either as subject or objects of the conflict. Even on particular stories, major character is always present in every scene and conflict”. The presence of major character is very dominant because he or she is the figure who is always present in the story and also affects the development of the conflict and climax in the story. Although the major character is not always present in every scene, any conflict will always be associated with him or her.
2. Minor character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2002:177) that, ”minor character is a character that appears less often than major character”. Minor character is important character in the story after the main character. Without minor character, major character's role will not be perfect. Conflict can not be done only by the main character. It needs other charactersto make the conflict more varied.

3. Round character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2002:183-184) that, “round character is a character in fiction portrayed as a having complex, multi faceted personality. They change as they experience many problem sand conflicts”. Sometimes, it is difficult to explain about these characters because they do not only have one trait of personality. They also evolved or changed in the story. Usually, changes that occur in a round character are influenced by the conflicts which also experienced the character.

4. Flat character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2002:181) that, “flat character is a simple character that has only one personal quality. The nature and behaviour of this character are flat, monotonous, reflecting only one nature”. Unchangeable nature
of the flat character is also used as a comparison when the other characters change their behaviour. It just has one personality, good or bad personality.

5. Protagonist character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2002:101) that, “the protagonist is a figure who support the story. Usually there are one or two figures of the main protagonist and assisted by others figures involved in the story. Protagonist characters are usually well behaved, and become idol readers / listeners.”

6. Antagonist character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2002:105) that, “the antagonist is a character who opens the story. There are usually one, two or more figures opposing the story. This kind of character is definitely evil and hated by readers and listeners.”

7. Tritagonist character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2002:110) that, “the tritagonist figure is the auxiliary character in the story for both the protagonist and the antagonist.”