2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Novel

Novel is a form of literature and the genre is a fiction, normally in prose and published as a book. That means novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific writing.

The word comes from the Italian, Novella, which means the new staff that small. The novel developed in England and America. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on data nonfiction, author of novel can change according to the desired imagination.

There are three part things about novel: the events of the novel, the author who has created them, and the reader for whom the novel is written. Scholes (1984:121) says that “Novel is the story which is related to the real story or imagined by the author through the observes of reality.” It means that novel is an imagination of the author and it is not real. Novel is also called as a world which is made in words by an author. Novel exists in the way it does because an author has chosen to put it together in that particular way.

Novel has an intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Extrinsic element is an element of the building from the outside of a literary work (novel), such as the economic aspects of the author, culture, region, background
writer and education writer. Intrinsic element is an element that builds a paper or essay novel of the structure that will embody literary works, such as: theme, character or characterizations, plot, setting, point of view, the style of the language used and the mandate. Intrinsic elements of a novel element (directly) participate and build the story. Wellek & Warren (1956: 75-135) as an intrinsic element says that “The element also comprises a number of extrinsic elements. The element in question is the state of individual subjectivity authors who have attitudes, beliefs, and outlook on life all of which will affect the work that he wrote”. In short, elements of the author biographies will also determine the pattern works it produces. Extrinsic element next is psychology, psychology of the author either in the form (which includes the process of creativity), psychology readers, as well as the application of psychological principles in the works. The division of the intrinsic elements of the structure works belonging traditional Martial Arts is the division based on the form and content elements-a dichotomous division of real people with little objection received. In this paper, the writer uses intrinsic element that tells about characterization or characters.

2.2 Plot

Plot is based on the sequence of events through the principle of cause and effect. Plot but character is also can increase your spirit for read more chapter by chapter of the novel. Example the kind person is make you really want to know, how if they are stop to be kind and patience. or maybe you really want to know the bad boy becomes a kind one only because someone changed them. The character is the reason that you read
more the plot and the story of the novel. It is develop sequentially or chronologically.

A plot can be thought as a series of sentences, linked by and so. According to Stanton (1965: 14), suggested the plot is a story that contains the sequence of events, but each inident is only connected in cause and effect, an event which caused or led to the occurrence of other events.

Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story or the main part of a story. These events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. The structure of a novel depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story.

Plot is known as the foundation of a novel or story which the characters and settings are built around. It is meant to organize information and events in a logical manner. When writing the plot of a piece of literature, the author has to be careful that it does not dominate the other parts of the story.

There are five main elements in a plot. The first is the exposition or the introduction. This is known as the beginning of the story where characters and setting are established. The conflict or main problem is introduced as well. The second element of a plot is known as the 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 a plot occurs and at the same time, events begin to get complicated. It is during this part of a story that excitement, tension or crisis is encountered. The third element of a plot is known as 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 reader wonders what is going to happen next. The fourth element of a plot is known as falling action or the winding up of the story. Events and complications begin to resolve and the result of actions of the main characters are put forward. The last element of a plot is the resolution or the conclusion. It is the end of a story and ends with either a happy or a tragic ending.

2.3 Character

Character is one of the five elements of fiction, along with plot, setting, theme, and writing style. The reader usually likes the plot of the story but character is the main things for them. Because the character of someone in novel, is certainly made to make a sense of the story. The meaning of character is a participant in the story and usually a person, but maybe any persona, identity, or entity whose existence or orginates from a fictional work or performance. There are many types of characters that exist in literature, each with its own development and function. Stanton (1965: 17) says that the use of character terms it self in any English suggest two different, that is as the story characters presented, and as personality, attraction, willing emotion, and moral principal possessed by the characters. It means that characters can be divided with two part, first is the indicate of the characteristics and attitude of the player for reader. Example the readers want to know about who is the main character of this novel or who is the protagonist or antagonist in this novel. So, they only want to know the indicate or the attitude of the character. According to
Jones (1968:33) states, that characterization is the description of clear image about the main character’s personality in one of Jenny Han’s novel.

Character is specially created by the authors. In fiction, Robert and Jacobs (1993:4) says that character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray character that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate. It means that it is character’s power in the story. It can make any sense to the reader. There are five ways to present their characters, and those are action, descriptions, both personal and environmental, dramatic statements and thoughts, statement by the author speaking as a story teller or observer.

2.3.1 Main and Peripheral Character

The main character is always determine the plot of novel’s story. The main character is usually a protagonist one. Main character is always mentioned in every chapter of the novel because almost full of the story is telling about the main. Because the main characters are the most dominant told in the story either do an action.

The peripheral character is mentioned as an additional character in a story. The peripheral character is only showed once, twice in the story. They are not often as a main character.

2.3.2 Flat and Round Characters
Flat and Round were terms first proposed by E.M. Foster in his Aspects of the Novel and they are often misapplied by modern critics. Flat characters are two-dimensional in that they are relatively uncomplicated and do not change throughout the course of a work. Flat characters known as the characters who is not grow. They are static and not dynamic. But flat characters are not therefore worthless, for they usually highlight the development of the round characters. Flat characters is also a protagonist. because in the story of novel, the protagonist is very seldom to change. They always being patience and sometimes make a sense for the reader. Like make they are angry with the patience of protagonist because they feels the protagonist is stupid.

Round characters are complex and undergo development, sometimes sufficiently to surprise the reader. Robert and Jacobs (1993:133) says that 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 or actions, the realization of new strength and therefore the affirmation of previous decisions, the acceptance of a new condition, or the discovery of unrecognized truths. They usually play a major role in a story.

2.3.3 Protagonist and Antagonist Character

The action of a story arises from Protagonist is always be the central character, or the one whose name comes to mind when you ask the question “whose the story is this?” a story ought to have just one protagonist but a novel can be several. Altenberd and Lewis (1966: 59) that
protagonist is a character who is admired by the readers, which always
called as a hero because he always does ideal role and follows the rules and
value in the society. The readers often give sympathy to the protagonist
characters.

Antagonist is always thought as the opponent of the protagonist or
central character. Luxemburg (1992: 145) Antagonist is the opposite
character of protagonist either physically and psychologically. The
Antagonist character usually causes conflict for protagonist. Although there
are other things such as disaster, accident environment and society, social
rules, moral values, authority and etc can cause conflict but if it is not done
by a character, they are called as antagonist force.

2.4 Theme

The theme is a central idea of a written works especially in novel.
Theme contains a meaning. Theme in story is also underlying message or
big idea. In other words, what critical belief about life is the author trying
to convey in the writing of a novel, play, short story or poem. This belief,
or idea, transcends cultural barriers. It is usually universal in nature.
When a theme is universal, it touches on the human experience,
regardless of race or language. It is what the story means. Often, a piece
of writing will have more than one theme. Theme is defined as a main
idea or an underlying meaning of a literary work that may be stated
directly or indirectly.

According to Stanton (1965: 20) and Kenny (1966: 88) says
that theme is contained by a story. But there are many meanings
conceived and offered by the story (the novel), then the problem is a special meaning which can be expressed as the theme.

The process of determining and describing the themes or ideas in stories is probably never complete. Because some of the reader will judge the stories is to determine the degree if they embody a number of valid and important themes.

2.5 Settings

Setting is a background of some story. Reader needs to know the setting for they can feel the feeling of a character in the story. For example, when the author says about the settings is at 00.00 midnight and a girl is walk to the darks way, it will makes a sense to the reader. They can feel the terrible moments.

According to Rene and Austin (1982: 131) she says that setting is concerned with the places where story take a place. Setting refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily lifestyle of the characters and climate of the story. Many kind of settings, two of them is: setting of time and setting of place.

Setting of time is related to the problem of when the event happens in a story. The problem of when is usually connected with factual time, that has connection with Historical events. The readers try to understand and enjoy the story based on the period. Setting of place directs to the location where the event happened in a story. The use of setting which certain name should reflect the geographical condition of
place. Each place must have their characteristic, which differentiate with
the others. The description of the place is important to give impression to
the readers, because they will consider that the event really happened in
the place of the story. Settings of place in a novel usually consist of
several locations and it will move from one place to another place because
there’s a development of plot and characters. Setting of place is decided
by the accuracy of description, function and the unity with another
setting’s elements.