BAB II

Review of Related Literature

2.1. Definition of Novel

Novel is one kind of literature which written by the author through imagination. According to Watson (1979: 158) “Novel is a fictional prose narrative of length, usually with a claim to describe the real.” So it means novel is fictional written using imagination to describe the real in narrative length.

Reeve (1785) says that novel is a picture of real life and manners and of the time in which it is written. It can be meant a novel seems as the portrayal of human life and behaviour in reality or novel tends to be the representative of the activity of human real life, which concerns too many things such as: ambition, feeling, emotions, desire, obstacles in life, problem, etc.

Another, novel is used to show and express an extraordinary event that happened to someone. It means that novel is a way for the writer to find out extraordinary happened in the story. By reading the novel, it is hard to get the event if the story is not read many times episode by episode. Because of that, making the important quotations will help the writer understand what event happened.

Novels and short stories are two forms of literature that once called fiction. Differences between the novel and short stories are a formality in terms of story length. A long story which is in hundreds of pages, it cannot be called as a short story, but more appropriately called a novel. Novel is able to present the development of one character, a complicated social situation, relationships that involve many or few characters, and a variety of complicated events occurring in greater detail. The novel is able to create a
complete universe at once complicated. This means that the novel is both easy and more difficult to read when it is compared with the short story.

Sumardjo (1998: 29) says that novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting. A novel is a totality, a comprehensiveness that is artistic. As a totality, the novel has passages elements, most related to one another in close and mutually dependent. The elements of a novel-builder that then collectively form a totality that-in addition to the formal elements of language, there are many more kinds. The division of the element in question is the intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

2.2. Intrinsic Elements of Novel

Intrinsic elements is structural development from inside the genre. It means that intrinsic elements are some points that build the story of the novel. It also can be some important foundations to make a novel become product. In my opinion it can be some formula that has correlation one to another. Following are some of the elements of a novel:

2.2.1. Characters

Character is an essential element of a novel. It is often listed as one of the fundamental elements of a fiction. It is also a person or other being in a narrative work of art. In literature, characters guide readers through their stories, helping them to understand plots and themes. We may find some kind of character inside novel. Protagonist is the main character of a story, they usually has a kind heart. Antagonist is the character that stands in opposition to the protagonist. Supporting character is a character that plays a part in the plot but is not major.
The author unveils the personality of the character through characterization. There are two different types of characterization. Direct characterization is the type that the author straightforwardly lets us know about the identity of the character. He can make use of different descriptive words to expose the disposition words to expose the disposition of the character. Identity incorporates many things i.e., name, location, relationship, age, profession, mindset, behaviour, etc. Indirect characterization is the type that the author employs multiple techniques to bring out the personality of the character. He uses his behaviour, speech, action, and appearance to reveal the personality of the character.

2.2.2. Theme

Theme is a conceptual distillation of the story. It is often listed as one of the fundamental elements of fiction. Theme is also the crux of the matter that the author wants to explain through the events of the novel. It is the principal idea of the novel. The entire story of the novel revolves around one main idea and the author’s purpose is almost always to make aware the reader about his main idea.

2.2.3. Setting

Setting is both the time and geographic location within a narrative or within a work of fiction. It can be where and when the events of the story. Setting is yet another compelling element of a novel. Setting encompasses quite a few factors like weather, geography socio-economic status, surroundings etc. The elements have an effect on the entire atmosphere of the novel. The weather conditions give the reader an insight into the emotional conditions of the characters.
2.2.4. 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. In literature, point of view is the mode of narration that an author employs to let the readers hear and see what takes place in a story, poem, essay, etc. Point of view is usually an important element of a novel.

2.2.5. Plot

Plot is one of important elements. It will show how the process of the story. It will serve theme and the other intrinsic elements. Plot is the body of the story. Then, plot will be discussed in the next part.

2.3. Definition of Plot

Plot is a story or the foundation of the novel. It is an essential element of a novel. Plot is like a pillar of the building. In case we remove the pillar, the whole building will certainly collapse. Plot refers to sequence of events inside a story which affect other events through the principle of cause and effect. 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. In most stories, these events arise out of conflict experienced by the main character. In other stories, the author structures the entire plot chronologically, with the first event followed by the second, third, and so on.

Stanton (1965:14) says that the plot is a story that contains the sequence of events, but each incident was only connected in cause and effect, the events that caused one and also cause the occurrence of other events. Appearance of events for events that only based on the order of time is not necessarily a plot. 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.

In this paper, there will be the definition of Gustav Freytag’s (1683) that will be used. Freytag state the same definition with Aristotle. He says that a plot must have a beginning, a middle, and an end and the events of the plot must causally relate to one another as being either necessary or probable.

Plot also has its own rule. There should be clear, real, and logic, where the beginning, middle, and the end of the story. The existence of the plot itself depends on two essential events: conflict and climax, these events usually have a close in relation. Conflict is a dramatic thing which direct to the competition between two balance powers and shows action reaction. It is usually reflected or accompanied by the external and internal action. In addition to conflict inside the mind, literary works may focus on conflicts between individuals, between individual and a social force and between individual and a natural force. It is important to note that conflicts do not necessary just belong in one category. The conflict is often forces character to make a decision: to act or not to act, to compromise or to refuse. The point of this character make these choices are usually lead the story to the climactic moment, and the effect or implication of this choice usually represents the conclusion of the story.

The second event is climax; climax is the highest point of interest, the moment when the conflict is most intense. The time when the consequences of a character’s action become inevitable and the main points of the plot merge. In literary work plot is classified in to three major parts: plot based on the criterion of times order, plot based on the criterion of number, plot based on the criterion of content.

Plot must be effective and it includes a sequence of incidents that bear a significant causal relationship to each other. Causality is 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
us 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 ballad tradition.

When we talk about plot, it means that we talk about the actions or events which usually resolved at the end of the story. According to Kenny (1966:14) in Wiyatmi (trans.2008:37) says that 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 outline is divided into three parts, namely early, middle and end. The first part contains the exposition that contains instability and conflicts. The middle part contains the climax which is the height of the conflict. The final section contains the trouble shooting.

In 1863, Gustav Freytag, a German writer, advocated a model based upon Aristotle’s theory of tragedy. This is now called “Freytag’s Pyramid”, which divides drama into five parts, and provides function to each part. These five parts are: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and denouement.
2.3.1. Exposition

The first phase in Freytag’s pyramid is the beginning of the story where the characters and the setting is revealed. The exposition is the introduction to the characters and setting of the story. The exposition hooks the reader, providing enough interest and information to the intended audience to encourage the reader to continue reading. Every story must have a beginning, the start, or exposition, is where the characters and setting are established. During the part of novel, the conflict or main problem is also introduced.

2.3.2. Rising Action

This is where the events in the story become complicated and the conflict in the story is revealed (events between the introduction and climax). The rising action introduces the conflict or problem in the story. This part of the plot tells us what it is that the main character or protagonist is facing. During the rising action, the main character struggles with this conflict or problem. The conflict that may be and usually be happened are:

a. Character vs. Character: the problem is the protagonist faces one involving another character.
b. Character vs. Society: the protagonist faces a problem involving something in the society in which they live (example: racism).
c. Character vs. Self: the character has some internal struggle inside themselves
d. Character vs Nature: the protagonist struggle with some natural force (tornado harsh climate, etc).

2.3.3. Climax

The climax is the high point of the story, where a culmination of events creates the peak of the conflict. The protagonist makes the single big decision that defines not only the outcome of the story, but also who they are as a person. Freytag defines the climax as the
third of the five dramatic phases which occupies the middle of the story. At the beginning of this phase, the protagonist finally clears away the preliminary barriers and engages with the adversary. Usually, both the protagonist and the antagonist have a plan to win against the other as they enter this phase. For the first time, the audience sees the pair going against one another in direct or nearly direct conflict.

This struggle usually result in neither character completely winning or losing. In most cases, each character’s plan is both partially successful and partially foiled by their adversary. The central struggle between the two characters is unique in that the protagonist makes a decision which shows their moral quality and ultimately decides their fate. In a tragedy, the protagonist here makes a poor decision or a miscalculation that demonstrates their tragic flaw.

2.3.4. Falling Action

According to Freytag, the falling action phase consist of events that lead to the ending. Character’s actions resolve the problem. In the beginning of this phase, the antagonist often has the upper hand. The protagonist has never been further from accomplishing their goal. The outcome depends on which side the protagonist has put themselves on.

2.3.5. Resolution

In literature, resolution is simply the closing chapter or scene. It should be noted that the resolution is different from the climax. Consider how movies are structured.