5. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Novel

The word “novel” is derived from italian word “Novella” that used to describe a short, compact, broadly realistic tale popular during the medieval period.

Jacobs (1934 : 1-3) says that writings having excellence of form of expression and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest. Literature is writings in which expression and form connection with ideas of permanent and universal interest, are characteristics or essential features as poetry, novels, history, biography, and essays. Literature in the sense drama, poems and novel has something different. Literature is human creation in the form of oral and written language that can make you feel good.

A Novel is any relatively long piece of written narrative fiction, normally in prose and typically published as a book. A Novel is a long, fictional narrative which describe intimate human experiences. The novel is the modern era usually makes use of a litterary prose style, and the development of the prose novel at this time was encouraged by innovations in printing, and the introduction of cheap paper in the 15th century.

The novel is today the longest genre of narrative prose fiction, followed by the novella. However, in the 17th century critics saw the romance as of epic length and the novel as its short rival. A precise definition of the differences in
length between these types of fiction, is, however, not possible. The requirement of length has been traditionally connected with the notion that a novel should encompass the ‘totally of life’.

According to Fokkema (1977:31) literary work is a communication process, semiotic fact, consist the sign, structure, and value. Literary work is a sign which get the meaning in the reader perspective. Regarding to explanation above, literary is work of perspective analysis and it has priority with object as structure.

5.2. Theme

The writer focused on intrinsic novel based on teory intrinsic by (Culler 1975: 192) says, “If fiction is a system, the most important subsystem in it’s plot, themes, and characters.” Those teory are used to describe intrinsicstructural of the novel especially for the theme.

Culler (1977 : 59) says, ”Theme is something which becomes the authors thought. It explaind about view of life or the author’s image, and how they consider the case”.

The theme of a literary work is its central message. Concern, or purpose. A theme can usually be expressed as a generalization or general statement about people or life.

Theme is an element of a story that binds together various other essential elements of a narrative. It is a truth that exhibits universality and stands true for people of all cultures. Theme gives readers better understanding of the main character’s conflicts, experiences, discoveries and emotions as they are derived
from them. Through themes, a writer tries to give his readers an insight into how the world works or how he or she views human life. The theme may be stated directly by the writer although it is more often presented indirectly. When the theme is stated indirectly, the reader must figure out the theme by looking carefully at what the work reveals about people or about life.

There are two types of theme, major theme and minor theme. Major themes are the more important and enduring themes of the novel. Major themes are most significant themes of the story and often they are a part of the entire story. Minor themes are less important and less enduring. They provide discussion points for a chapter or two, but do not color the entire story.

Sometimes the fiction writer begins writing a short story or novel based on a particular topic. For instance, a crime writer might write a short about a murder. But this is not the theme of the book. The theme is constructed from the topic. The theme might be “anyone who commits murder must be executed.” Another theme might be that “crime doesn’t pay.”

For a theme to have any importance, the fiction writer must reveal it to the readers, either explicitly or implicitly. Here are four ways a fiction writer can express the theme of the story:

1. Themes are expressed and emphasized by the way the fiction writer makes the reader feel. By sharing the feelings of the main character, the fiction writer can also share the ideas that go through his/her mind.
2. The fiction writer can reveal the theme through the **thoughts and conversations of characters**. The fiction writer can provide clues by expressing his thoughts through the dialogue of characters. Dialogue can be used to state the theme. The reader can look for clues about theme by looking for thoughts or dialogue that is repeated by characters throughout the story.

3. The fiction writer can suggested a theme through the **main characters** in the story. How does the main character act? What does the main character say? The main character usually illustrates the most important theme of the story. The reader can discover the theme by asking the following question:“What does the main character learn as the story progresses?” In other words, does the protagonist experience an epiphany? Another question the read can ask is:”How does the protagonist change or develop as the story progressed?”.

The definition of theme can be broken into two categories: the thematic concept of a work and the thematic statement. The **thematic concept** refers to what a reader understands the work to be about, while the **thematic statement** refers to what the work says about that subject in question. The thematic concept thus is usually an abstract concept, like “love” or “solitude” as we said before, while the thematic statement usually is a sentence highlighting the argument of the piece of literature. The thematic statement often comments on the way the human condition affects or is affected by the abstract concept of the theme. For example, the theme of Leo Tolstoy’s *War and Peace* is stated directly in the title—war and peace. The thematic statement could be something about the irrationality of
human decision-making in times of both war and peace, and the search for the meaning of life in the face of this irrationality.

All works of literature contain some sort of theme. Themes are generally universal in nature, and relate to the condition of being human. Thus the theme in a work of literature crosses boundaries and makes a story meaningful to people to any culture or age. While readers may not understand all the references and language in a book from a different time period or culture, the theme of the novel is what makes it comprehensible.