

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Novel**

The novel is a genre of fiction, and fiction may be defined as the art or craft of contriving, through the written word, representations of human life that instruct or divert or both. Reeve (1789:106) says, “A novel is a fictitious narrative prose of considerable length in which characters and action representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. It means that the story of the novel described base on human life.

The various forms that fiction may take are best seen less as a number of separate categories than as a continuum or, more accurately, a cline, with some such brief form as the anecdote at one end of the scale and the longest conceivable novel at the other. When any piece of fiction is long enough to constitute a whole book, as opposed to a mere part of a book, then it may be said to have achieved novel hood. But this state admits of its own quantitative categories, so that a relatively brief novel may be termed a novella (or, if the insubstantiality of the content matches its brevity, a novelette), and a very long novel may overflow the banks of a single volume and become a roman-fleuve, or river novel. Length is very much one of the dimensions of the genre. The length of novel that can be from 60000-100000 words.

The genres of fiction are Crime, Fantasy, Romance, Science fiction, Western, Inspirational, and Horror.

### **Crime**

Crime fiction is the literary genre that fictionalises crimes, their detection, criminals, and their motives. It is usually distinguished from mainstream fiction and other genres such as historical fiction or science fiction, but the boundaries are indistinct. Crime fiction has multiple subgenres, including detective fiction (such as the whodunit), courtroom drama, hard-boiled fiction, mystery fiction, and legal thrillers. Suspense and mystery are key elements to the genre.

### **Fantasy**

Fantasy is a genre of fiction that uses magic or other supernatural elements as a main plot element, theme, or setting. Many works within the genre take place in imaginary worlds where magic and magical creatures are common. Fantasy is generally distinguished from the genres of science fiction and horror by the expectation that it steers clear of scientific and macabre themes, respectively, though there is a great deal of overlap among the three, all of which are subgenres of speculative fiction. In popular culture, the fantasy genre is predominantly set in medieval times.

## **Romance**

The romance novel or "romantic novel" primarily focuses on the relationship and romantic love between two people, and must have an "emotionally satisfying and optimistic ending." There are many subgenres of the romance novel including fantasy, historical, science fiction, same sex romantic fiction, and paranormal fiction.

There is a literary fiction form of romance, which Walter Scott defined as "a fictitious narrative in prose or verse; the interest of which turns upon marvellous and uncommon incidents".

According to Romance Writers of America's data, the most important subgenres are: Contemporary series romance, Contemporary romance, Historical romance, Paranormal romance, Romantic suspense, Inspirational romance, Romantic suspense (series).

Other: chick-lit, erotic romance, women's fiction, Young adult romance.

## **Science fiction**

Science fiction is a genre of speculative fiction dealing with imaginative concepts such as futuristic science and technology, space travel, time travel, faster than light travel, parallel universes and extraterrestrial life. Science fiction often explores the potential consequences of scientific and other innovations, and has been

called a "literature of ideas". It usually eschews the supernatural, and unlike the related genre of fantasy, historically science fiction stories were intended to have at least a faint grounding in science-based fact or theory at the time the story was created, but this connection has become tenuous or non-existent in much of science fiction.

### **Western**

Western fiction is defined primarily by being set in the American West in the second half of the 19th century and, secondarily, by featuring heroes who are rugged, individualistic horsemen (cowboys). Other genres, such as romance, have subgenres that make use of the Western setting.

### **Inspirational**

Inspirational fiction is fictional works with faith-based themes. It may be targeted at a specific demographic, such as Christians. Modern inspirational fiction has grown to encompass non-traditional subgenres, such as inspirational thrillers.

### **Horror**

Horror fiction aims to frighten or disgust its readers. Although many horror novels feature supernatural phenomena or monsters, it is not required. Early horror took much inspiration from Romanticism and Gothic fiction. Modern horror, such

as cosmic horror and splatterpunk, tends to be less melodramatic and more explicit. Horror is often mixed with other genres.

Novel also have intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements of novel are theme, plot, character, setting, and point of view. Extrinsic elements are historical background, cultural background, social background and author's life. Theme is the main idea of a story. Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which lead to change the situation of the story. Character is a brief descriptive sketch of a personage who typifies quality. Setting is the time and place of the action. Point of view is a technique and strategy that the author used to express ideas and stories. First person point of view uses "I", and is told by one of the characters of the story. Third person point of view uses an unnamed narrator who knows what all (or most) of the story's characters are thinking.

## **2.2 Character**

One of the most important elements in novel is Main of Characters. Character, according to Robert and Jacobs (1995:4) say that the character may be defined as a verbal representation of human being. Through action. Character is a person who is responsible for the thoughts and action within a story, poem, or other literature. Character in a novel is not as puzzling as character in real life. Character is depicted through both narrative and dialogue. Every character has his or her own

personality, which creating by mood. The different attitudes, mannerisms, and even appearances of characters can greatly influence the other major elements in literary work such as theme, setting, and tone. With this understanding of the character, the reader can become more aware of other aspects of literature, such as symbolism, giving the reader a more complete understanding of the work.

Forster (1972) says, “Two basic types of character, their qualities, functions, and importance for the development of the novel: flat characters and round characters. Flat characters are two-dimensional, in that they are relatively uncomplicated and do not change throughout the course of a work. By contrast, round characters are complex and undergo development, sometimes sufficiently to surprise the reader.”

### **2.2.1 Major or central characters**

Major characters are also known as Round Character. Major or central characters are vital to the development and resolution of the conflict. In other words, the plot and resolution of conflict revolves around these characters. The major characters of a story are the protagonist, who is central to the main plot, and the characters around whom the various subplots revolve.

These major characters are more complex and conflicted than minor characters, displaying nuanced personalities which evolve over time, rather than the mostly static and stereotypical personalities of minor characters.

### **2.2.2 Minor characters**

Minor characters are also known as Flat Character. Minor characters serve to complement the major characters and help move the plot events forward. The minor characters are comprised of all the other characters in the story who are of lesser importance. Minor characters generally serve a purpose as a plot device or as part of the setting, and once that purpose has been served, the reader generally does not expect to encounter them again, whereas the reader always expects to encounter major characters again until the resolution of conflict has been achieved. Minor characters are often stereotypical and two-dimensional because this ensures that they do not stand out or draw too much of the reader's attention, making them easily forgettable.

### **2.2.3 Protagonist**

The protagonist is the central person in a story, and is often referred to as the story's main character. He or she (or they) is faced with a conflict that must be resolved. The protagonist also defined as the character whose fate is most closely followed by the reader or audience. The protagonist may not always be admirable (e.g. an anti-hero). Because these characters are usually considered conspicuously contrary to an archetypal hero and sometime anti-hero do the right thing but with the wrong reasons.

### **2.2.4 Antagonist**

The antagonist is the character(s) (or situation) that represents the opposition against which the protagonist must contend. In other words, the antagonist is an obstacle that the protagonist must overcome.

## **2.3 The ways characters are revealed**

- a. By physical appearances
- b. By what the character says about himself or herself
- c. By what the other characters say about him or her
- d. By the environmental setting