

## **2. Review of Related Literature**

### **2.1 Novel**

Novel is one of the genre of literature. According to Cassidy (1991 : 1) stated that literature is a kind of entertainment. However, it is also something much more. Literature is like a house with a great number of windows. As you look out through each window, you see a different part of the world. People create literature to express their emotions and ideas about life. Since literature comes in several forms, writer must decide which form of literature to use.

Novel is a story in prose that is quite long, which is described in a fairly complex plot. Prose novel, the disclosure of the story in a straightforward manner, without meter or rhyme and without a regular rhythm. Novel narrative, telling and explaining things in detail, from a description of the figure of a person, scenery, home and so forth. The explanation that can make the reader visualize clearly the object in their minds.

The genre encompasses a wide range of types and styles, including picaresque, romantic, realist, and historical novels. In general, the intrinsic elements of literary works including novels include theme, plot, characterizations, setting, tension, the atmosphere, the central narrative, and style. The full length of the novel may consist of over 100.000 words, contain a number of characters, some of them are fully developed, have a more incidents, scene, or episodes, have a number of settings, and may take a place in a long span of time. It may have

more than one theme, may have both minor and major crises (conflict), and climaxes.

Watson (1979:4) stated that a novel is a way learning about how things were or are-cognitive instrument; and those who distrust stories as evidence should consider how often in conversation we use them to make a points or answer question. It means novel has many function to inform or make a points or in some subject of distrust stories.

## **2.2 Character**

Taylor (1981:62) states that character is a mere construction of words meant to express an idea or view of experience and must be considered in relation to other features of the composition, such as action and setting, before its full significance can be appreciated.

Roberts and Jacobs (1993:131) states that in fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, author portray characters who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even looking, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate.

For a story stressing a major character, you might hope that every activity or speech, regardless of how small, may be and only downright presentation about that complex consolidation about both those innerandouter self that constitutes a person.

Peck and Coyle (1984:105) stated that the people in a novel are referred to as characters. We assess them on the basis of what they do and say.

Reader and Woods in Aziez (1987:61) states that the characters in a good novel are interesting, intriguing, consistent, convincing, complex, and realistic. If the author has created a particularly vivid or individualistic character, then we, as the readers, will find that character interesting regardless of whether or not we sympathize with him or her.

Based on four quotations that character is the form of a characteristic or trait of human or animal, character also refers to the quality of the moral and ethical standards and principles. In literature, the character has some special meaning primarily that of other people who are represented in the novel. And additionally a character sketch of a formal descriptive analysis of certain virtues, character has two types of flat characters and round characters.

According to Nurgiyantoro, round character is a character in fiction portrayed as having a complex, multifaceted personality. They change as they experience many problems and conflicts (2002:183-184). 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.

In the other hand, flat character is a simple character that has only one personal quality. According to Nurgiyantoro, 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 (2002:181-182). 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.

Because of its simple personality, flat character always easy to recognize wherever he is present and easily remembered by the reader. But just because of the simple personality, it's not mean the flat character can not be a main character.

Kenny in Nurgiyantoro (2002: 187) states that, for the appearance of a flat character as the main character, should be differentiated into flat character stereotype as a substitute for imagination and flat character individualized.

The flat character stereotype as a substitute for imagination is made very simple figures and showed a lack of role imaginative creativity. The type of character is usually used as a companion of a round character, just as an extra in the story.

In the other hand, the flat character individualized is a character that is the result of pure imaginative creativity. He or she is characters who has created by the author as a result of the creation and appreciation of the intense imagination. The flat character individualized had a disposition that is easily recognized as where the flat character, but the character of his which is the result of creativity imaginative original, processing an intense and important role or predominant in the story make a type of flat character who is very fit to be a main character.

### 2.2.1 Division of Character

There are four kind of character. They are major character, minor character, protagonist character and antagonist character.

Major character or also called main character is a character that has a dominant role and that most often appear in the story. According to Nurgiyantoro, 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 (2002:176-177). 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.

Minor character or also called peripheral character is an extra character that just appear several times in the story. According to Nurgiyantoro, minor character is a character that appears less often than major character (2002:177). 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 characters to make the conflict more varied.

The protagonist is a character whom we admire, that one kind of popularly called a hero-the figure who is the embodiment of the norms, values, and ideal for us (Altenbernd & Lewis in Nurgiyantoro 2002-178) protagonist figures show

something in accordance with our point of view and our expectations of the reader. So we often recognize them as having similarities with us.

The antagonist is a character that represents the opposition against which the protagonist must contend. Nurgiyantoro (2002:179) stated that the antagonist character, might be called the opposition to the protagonist, directly or indirectly, both physical and mental.

### **2.3 Plot**

Yelland in Aziez (1983) states that the plot is a story or series of events. In other words, the plot is a story or sequence of events on a regular and organized.

In defining the main character, the plot is useful as a guide in a series of stories that would show the character of the main character.

### **2.4 Intrinsic Elements**

In the intrinsic element, analyzing a literary work is done on the text itself.

Millie and Yates in Teeuw (1982:228) states that, there are at least six methods by which an author can show the characters. They are :

- 1) By what the person say
- 2) By what someone else says
- 3) By his or her action
- 4) By indicating his or her thoughts
- 5) By the way that other people treat him or her
- 6) By the author's direct words