CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter presents theories as a theoretical base of the study outlined in chapter I. there are some points of theory that is relevant to the research. They are novel, character, and plot.

2.1 Novel

Before analyzing the intrinsic element of the novel which focuses on character and plot, the writer would define the meaning of novel. Novel is a fictitious prose narrative or tale of considerable length in which character and actions representative of real life of past or present time are portrayed in a plot of more complexity (Hawthorn, 2001:5).

According to the definition above, it is clear that novel tells and elaborates various problems in real life. Rene Wellek and Austen Warren (1965: 282) also define novel as follow:

> The novel is a picture of real life manners of time in which it is written". It means that everything which is described in a novel that is written by their authors based on the true story or on the experience of his or her life. The story a novel, even though it is fiction can be true in real life.

According to the definitions above, it can be said that novel is a literary works, which tell about life phenomenon or the author's experience. In the novel there are intrinsic elements, as stated below that:

> A novel can be seen as a long piece of prose. It means there are plot, setting, characterization, theme, and moral values included in the novel. A novel develops a theme. It is one of the best vehicles for the expression of moral and social aides, the majority of the readers have recognized for

> several countries. A novel unfolds a plot and is greatly concerned with character. (Little 1966:101)

Based on the quotation above, in the novel there are intrinsic elements such as plot setting, characterization, theme and moral value, which develop a story. Thus, novel is a literary works which tells about the experience of authors or his real life. The novel consists of extrinsic elements among others are plot and character.

2.2 Characters and Characterization

Character is the figure's form in story who undergoes the event of story. A kind of figure not only can be looked at narration of the author, but also at appearance, speech, thought and action of the character. As Robert (1983:54), states:

> Character is one of intrinsic element of the novel; character in literature is an extended verbal representation of a human being, specially the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior. Through dialogue, action, and commentary, literature captures some of the interactions of character and circumstance. Literature makes these interactions interesting by portraying characters who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters at whom you may laugh or whom you may dislike or even hate.

According to the explanation above, it can be considered that character in the story of a novel has functions that can be used to show about the content of a story in a novel. Thus, all the readers can understand about the story that is presented by an author through character with all things relate to character such as dialogue, action, commentary, etc.

Klarer (1999: 17) divides character into two

> The typed character in literature is dominated by one specific trait and is referred to as a flat character, and term round character usually denotes a persona with more complex and differentiated features. in short story, character that commonly emergences is flat character since short story only presents the critical time of the chief character.

Character can be divided into two parts; they are flat and a round character. Flat character is characters who do not change their trait. Their characters do not change from the beginning until the end of the story. The term round character is used for the character that changes; he can change completely or gradually, depends on situation and condition.

Bernad & F. Winn (2006: 118) also explain that a character is said to be a round character when he or she is more fully develop. We need to get a sense of their personality, motivations, habits of speech, gestures, behavior, and often-even habits of thought. On the other hand a character is said as flat if he is not fully developed.

In a novel flat character is usually a minor character. A round character is usually the main character in the story. According to Perrine (1985: 69), in proportion to the fullness of their development, the character is relatively flat or round character. The flat character is characterized by one or two traits; he can be summed up in a sentence. The round character is complex and many-sided; he might require an essay for full analysis.

From this definition, it can be defined that character in a novel has many kinds function that can be used to comprehend it. Character has different function in presenting the content of a story each of them can be understood according to their function.

According to Robert (1983:56), characterization is determined by: (1) what characters say (and think, if the author expresses their thoughts), (2) what the character do, (3) what other say about them, (4) what the author say about them, speaking as storyteller or observer.

2.3 Plot

Plot is a frame of narrative that is structured by sequential events. In a work of fiction, a plot refers to a deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute a cause and effect of the sequential events in a story (Koesnosoebroto 1988: 20).

> Plot is an ordered, organized sequence of events and action. Plot in this sense are found in novels rather than in ordinary life; life has story, but novels have a pots and stories. As E.M. Forster puts it, a story is a narrative of events arranged in their time sequence, whereas a plot is a narrative of events with the emphasis falling on causality. Not all commentators would agree that causality is a distinguishing feature, but would agree that there is a necessary distinction to be made between the incident about which we are told in a novel in their chronological order and actual narrating of these events in perhaps quite a different order in the novel. (Hawthorn, 2001: 96).

In the novel, plot is the sequence of the event in the daily life of the character.

According to Mario Klarer (1998:15) plot is the logical interaction of various thematic elements of a text which lead to change of the original situation as presented at the outset of narrative. An ideal traditional plot line encompasses the following four sequential levels:

Exposition - conflict – climax - resolution

a. Exposition

Exposition is the phase of events in fiction or drama in some situations that introduces the characters or the background story. Introduced from this figure are such as name, origin, physical characteristics, and nature. (Siswanto 2008: 159).

Exposition is the opening of the story that sets a scene, introduction the main character, situation, events existing before an action prepared for a story to begin. It also provides other background information that the reader needs in order to understand the events to follow.

b. Conflict

Conflict is the tension or conflict between two competing interests within the power of fiction or drama. This conflict can occur in one figure, between the two, between figures with the public or environment, between the character and nature figures, and between people and gods. (Siswanto 2008: 159).

Conflict is the essence of fiction. It creates plot. According to laura Bokesch (2009), there are four kinds of conflict that could be found in the story of the novel. They are:

1. Man versus Man

Conflict that pits one person against another. In this case, one person faces the problem with the others which causes a conflict. In here, there are contradictions to get something from the quarreled thing.

2. Man versus Nature

A run-in with the forces of nature. On the one hand, it expresses the insignificance of a single human life in the cosmic scheme of things. On the other hand, it tests the limits of a person's strength and will to live.

3. Man versus Society

The values and customs by which everyone else lives are being challenged. The character may come to an untimely end as a result of his or her own convictions. The character may, on the other hand, bring others around to a sympathetic point of view, or it may be decided that society was right after all.

4. Man versus Self

It is an internal conflict. Not all conflict involves other people, sometimes people are their own worst enemies. An internal conflict is a good test of a character's values. Does he give in to temptation or rise above it? Does he demand the most from himself or settle for something less? Does he even

bother to struggle? The internal conflicts of a character and how they are resolved are good clues to the character's inner strength.

Often, more than one kind of conflicts are taking place at the same time. In every case, however, the existence of conflict enhances the reader's understanding of a character and creates the suspense and interest that will make the readers want to continue reading.

c. Climax

Climax is the point of the greatest tension in a work of literature and the turning point in the action. In a plot line, the climax occurs after the rising action and before the falling action. A climax is the highest point in an ascending series of incidents in fiction. A climax will exist if there is a conflict. It is a point, at which the fortune of the protagonist undergoes a change influencing his heart or mind (Siswanto 2008: 159).

Climax according to Stanton (1965: 16) is a conflict which has reached the high intensity, when the thing is something unavoidable. It means that based on the claim and logical story, the event at the time of it, indeed should accord climax completely determine the development of the story. Climax is the point between two or more opposite situation and considers how the problem will be resolved. In climax there are turning points that determine the end of the story.

The climax is the result of the crisis. It is the highest point of the story for the reader. Frequently, it is the moment of the highest interest and greatest emotion. The point at which the outcome of the conflict can be predicted.

d. Resolution

A resolution is the last event in a novel or the outcome of a conflict. The main character has finished solving this problem and this result in a happy or sad ending. Resolution refers to stage where the crisis or conflict is resolved either for better or for worse.